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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY, *21st December*, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
•† CHINA	5990	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
•† AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
•† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
• PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

• Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.
NIPPON	6817	B. Oozol	25th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Rustom Bomanji Hall, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 11th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. B. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 14th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 8th Feb.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 14th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 15th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	5000	25th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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7th *February*, 1907.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar, "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belsto	17th Mar "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
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ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Sue	400	640*	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	770	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	Jan. 12	Jan. 23	Feb 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,255	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
†	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb. 2	" 14	" 28	Marc 25
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	" 11	" 24	Marc 9	" 24
†	City of London *	9,000	" 21	Marc 4	" 18	Apl. 16
*	City of Karachi	5,547	Marc 1	" 12	" 23	Marc 30
†	City of Carthage	5,524	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	" 19	" 31	" 13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl. 21	May 2	May 9
*	City of Agra	4,878	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May. 10	" 21	" 28

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	3085	Ihle	8th Feb. 1907
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	22nd Feb. 1907
SOMALI	2855	Birch	8th Mar. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£975,000
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,636·99

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Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
48/48 Church Gate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD. FORT BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

ECZEMA FOR FOUR MONTHS

Baby Girl Suffered from Head to Foot—Would Beat Her Head—When Washed would Cry with Pain—Blood Ran Down Back—One Mass of Sores—Medical Men Useless.

CUTICURA REMEDIES EFFECT A CURE

"I am writing to you a few words of advice to mothers who may have a child the same as I have. For more than four months my little baby girl had eczema, and no one but those who have had it can tell the agony they suffer. I have seen my child beat her head, and blood streaming down her back. She was a little sufferer from head to foot. She was one mass. I had advice from medical men; did not seem to cure her one bit. I was advised to use the Cuticura Remedies, and I had two sets. Now there is not one spot about her, and I am confident that the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills cured her. I told them and I think it's worth all praise for my child's sake and other mothers who may have such trouble as I did with her. I used to dread the time for her to wake up, as the cries from her were heartrending. For months she was bad. It first came in a small place on her head. I used all kinds of remedies for it and it got worse. When I washed her she would cry with pain. One day I made up my mind while reading about the Cuticura Remedies, so I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and used them in the evening. I continued for a week and you can't imagine how thankful I was to see how well she got on. She was two years of age the 22d of February and a fine girl. She is a picture to look at now. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to every one I know. Mrs. Cutler, 140 King St., Royal Oak, Plymouth, Jan. 29, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 41, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS, (CITY AND HALL LINES,)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 31st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 14th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant, being Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that First Entries at Rs. 3. Each Entry CLOSE on SATURDAY, February 9th. Second and Final Entries at Rs. 5 each. Entry CLOSE on TUESDAY, February 12th.

For Prospectuses apply to

HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Graham's Buildings, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.

SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for:—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 184 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

Luggage can be obtained from Brake Van daily.

Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom Illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FRESH Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of WOOD, suitable for the cremation of dead bodies at the Hindu Burning Ground, at Haines Road, Mahim and Tank Bunder, for one year, from 1st March 1907 to 29th February, 1908, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 1 P.M., (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, 18th February 1907.

Tenderers have the option of Tendering for supplies at all of the above Cemeteries or for supply at one or more of them.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 for the supply at each Cemetery which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further deposit as with the Rs. 200, deposited with the Tender, will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the contract. The security deposit if paid in cash, will bear no interest.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Each Tender must be accompanied by the sample of wood.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th February 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No, 104 OF 1896,

FATMABAI and another........................Plaintiffs.

vs.

JAN MAHOMED OOSMAM and others...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of August 1896. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liablities affecting the Estate of Oosman Ganny, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the first day of November, 1894, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order. Each claim must be accompained by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of Mr. RUSTOMJI FRAMJI BHATHENA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming bebts or liabilities affecting the estate of the above named MR. RUSTOMJI FRAMJI BHATHENA, late an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Larkhana in Scindhe, deceased, who died intestate at Sakkar in Scindhe, on or about the 17th day of September, 1906, and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the whole of British India were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the exercise of its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 1st day of February, 1907, to Bai Rutunbai, Widow of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned Attorneys for the said Bai Rutunbai at their office No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 8th day of March, 1907, at the expiration of which date the said Bai Rutunbai, will hand over the assets to the persons entitled there to having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.—Dated this 4th day of February, 1907.

BARJORJEE DOSABHOY DOCTOR,
For Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys,
for BAI RUTUNBAI, the Administratrix.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY).

THE AGENT B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS, up to noon of the 1st March, 1907, for the SUPPLY of Oils from 1st April, 1907 to 31st March, 1908.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign reason for so doing.

W. LONGMUIR,
Officiating Store-keeper,
B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.

SAMASTIPUR,
DATED 1ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akha Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

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" —Samsett Street, Bombay.
" —71-1 Canning Street, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF ISABELLA BIRD

(MRS. BISHOP)

By Miss Anna M. Stoddart, Author of the 'Life of Professor J. S. Blackie.' With Portraits, Maps and other Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Rs. 15-12.

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LORD HERBERT OF LEA.

A MEMOIR.

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No Life of Sidney Herbert has hitherto been published.

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A RECORD OF HIS ADMINISTRATION FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT IN 1897, TO THE PEACE OF VEREENIGING IN 1902.

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WITH AN ESSAY ON EARLY TUSCAN SCULPTORS.

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Vol. II.—Leo XII. to Pius IX.

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

S. S. "TRAFORA HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th February, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per P & O s. s. "BANCA," D—E. Sheds, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments *ex* above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 8th February, 1907.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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N.B.—All Matinee performances the same as night nothing curtailed.

Children Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

Box Plan at the Circus. Open daily from 10 a. m. till 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

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A FOX TERRIER DOG, Half Black and Half White head, answers to the name of SODA. Finder Rewarded on returning same to Madame HARMSTON LOVE, Apollo Hotel.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON

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50 LONDON ARTISTES 50

After a most Successful season in Calcutta.

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Tuesday,	Feb.	12th.—"Dairy Maids."
Wednesday	"	13th.—"Beauty of Bath.'
Thursday	"	14th.—"Blue Moon."
Friday	"	15th.—"Pantomine Cindrella."
Saturday	"	16th.—"Girl Behind the Counter.'
Monday	"	18th.—"Geisha."
Tuesday	"	19th.—"Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday	"	20th.—"See See."
Thursday	"	21st.—"Girl on the Stage."
Friday	"	22nd.—"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday	"	23rd.—"Mr. Popple of Ippleton."

Prices of Admission: Boxes, Rs. 25; Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle Front Row, Rs. 4; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

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NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the General Post Office, 2nd floor, Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by Devji Canjee and others, also open carved blackwood furniture, such as wardrobe, chiffoniers, teapoys, sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, single and double bed-steads, cabinets and chiffoniers, mirror door single and double almiras, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving office table, wind-proof table lamps, rich table ornaments, Indian carpets, handsome engravings, etc., the property of E. R. JARDINE, Esq., Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 100 bales fully-good Bengal Cotton.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th Inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Chimji Visram, by order of Mr. Tarachand Sitaram and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Dawkinandan Beharilal.—

100 bales fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the bales will have to be removed within two days from the date of Sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Club Road, behind the Byculla Club, (second bungalow, opposite Sunderdass Mill), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnots, meatsafe, marble topped tables and teapoys, mirrored cabinets and chiffoniers, easy-chairs, drawing-room set of sofas and easy-chairs lined silk tapestry. bedsteads, single and double almirahs, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, miniature billiard table, with balls, etc., chandeliers, English safe on stand, table ornaments, carpets, walnutwood cottage piano by Hopkinson, etc., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:

Funiture, such as dining, camp, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almyras, chest of drawers, sofa, chairs, easy-chairs, iron safe, marble slabs for teapoys, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several second-hand gent's bicycles:
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

And any carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION Sale of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will, THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 34-36, Gola Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BAJREE.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway ACT IX of 1890 and under intructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will, THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder, Goods Dept:—18 Bags bajree.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 Handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey Pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1907, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ground Floor, Meher Mansion, opposite the Bandstand, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dinning table and chairs, drawing-room suit cabinets, almyras, handsome flower-vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of L. Thyss, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION Sale of building MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th Instant, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time). The Materials for removal of the following buildings:

The materials of buildings, Street Nos. 36-38, 1-2-3-4-5-9-11-17, 19-29, case No. 91, Khetwadi third Lane

The materials of building, Street No. 42-44; 47 (1); 57-59 and 61-67, 30, case Nos. 96, 98, 99 and 101, Khetwadi 3rd and 2nd Lane.

The materials of buildings, Street No. 178, 178A; 178B and 178C, case No. 106, Junction of Falkland Road and 1st Khetwadi Lane.

The materials of buildings, Street Nos. 95-105, case No. 108, Ardesher Dady Street.

The materials of buildings, Street No. 3, case No. 20, Girgaum Road.

AUCTION Sale of Damaged Cotton and Waste.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., near the building burnt by the late fire in Doongri Street, Bhimpura, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

A quantity of Cotton and waste, damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 8th February, 1907.

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WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

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1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.

The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant: "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

3. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.

Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated"—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

4. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

5. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

6. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

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M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.
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(COMMENCED ON JANUARY 2nd.)

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 6.] [BOMBAY, *February* 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87½	un	chgd
3 do. Rupee	95½	⅛	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	103¼	⅛	
3½ do. Govt Securities	65½	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	31 11/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅝	un	chgd
Do. in New York	8½	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25 25½		½
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 52½	½	
Do. do. do. New York	4 84½	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½%	¼	un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4%	un	chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England, £150,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) . . . 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.

Council Bills:—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs 1,00,00,000—

Rs. 23,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 3,20,000 „ „ to Bombay.
„ 11,60,000 „ „ to Madras.

Rs. 33,60,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

Average rate of allotment 16·09.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 31,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 24,10,000 „ „ to Bombay.
„ 6,10,000 „ „ to Madras.

Rs. 61,40,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

Average rate of allotment 16·15.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 1,03,90,000

Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 1,00,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.
„ „ Calcutta „ 6,10,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Steady
Futures	Quiet
East Indian...	Dull
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 „
Imports	8,000 „
Mid-Americans	6·01 plus 02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10⅜ plus 1/16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·63	5·61	5·60	5·53	5·56
plus 03	plus 03	plus 03	plus 02	plus 02

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·53	5·47	5·44	5·40
plus 02	plus 01	plus 01	unchanged.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	46,000 bales.
Do. do. last year ...	19,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	33,000 „
Do. to Continent... ...	22,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·00 unchanged.

11·00 unchgd

Futures.—Month of March, 9·35 plus 12
Do. do. July, 9·62 plus 12
Advanced owing to firms cables and to smaller estimates to-morrows receipt

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged,
Futures—Month of March 10·27 plus 09
Do. do. May 10·31 plus 10
Closing Tone of Futures— Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi . 29 3 4 old Terms Feb-Mar London on Done Canal.

Tone of Wheat, firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore 42¼ Apl.-May Dunkirk, Buyers. Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed, firm

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 42½ Feb.-Mar. H A and D sellers. Canal

Tone of Linseed, steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber . . . 5s. 1½d. sellers

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow . .	37/6
„ „ Mutton Tallow .	39/6
General tone of Tallow Auction .	firm

ARRIVALS:—

'Grytevale' "Aleppo" "Swaledale"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Package Sovereigns and Half crowns.	Rs. 23,500	London	Egypt	Cox & Co.
8 Bundles other coins.	7,423	Abbas	Madura	D. Bajarams.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [7TH FEBRUARY 1907.

Money:—

The Money market is slightly firmer. There are borrowers for two months at 7¼ per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The Market opened very steady at 1s. 4⅜d. T. T. and 1s. 4 11/32 on demand at which there was no enquiry. With business Banks would give 1/32 better but buyers are scarce. The credit rate opened unchanged at 1s. 4 7/16 3 months' sight. Bills were placed at that rate for two mails and at 1s. 4 15/32 3 months sight for the mail of 22 February. It is doubtful if the latter rate is now practicable before March delivery. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1/4 1/8 to 5/32
Demand Draft	1/4 5/32 to 3/16
Credits—3 months' sight...	1/4 7/16
Do. 6 months' sight...	1/4 19/32
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	1/2¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	148¼
Shanghai — 30 days' sight	221

Government Paper:—

The Government Paper market opened weaker to-day at 97·5 ready and 97·9 for the settlement. When it became known that the Bank of Bengal balance was down Rs. 24 lacs there were moderate sellers down to 97·3 ready and 97·7 for the settlement. There has been no large business reported but sellers still predominate. We quote:—

Cash	97·3
1st Settlement	97·7

Bullion:—

There is no change to report in the Home markets. In London Bar silver is quoted at 31 11/16 ready and 31⅝ for delivery in two months; while New York is steady at 68¼. Locally, however, rates have been weaker, opening at 79·13 ex duty for ready and closing at 79 1/2. Forward rate have fallen proportionately and are noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged. We quote:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	15	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The telegrams received from America this morning advised a marked advance, while Liverpool also was steadier. The local opened steadier and became firmer as the day advanced, and at the close is firm. There was same improvement in the demand, both for ready and forward delivery at Colaba, and a fair business is reported. Prices have advanced for some descriptions, while all round there is less disposition to force sales.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	253	March.
Good M. G. Broach	239/40	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	213/19	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon.	203	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	200/1	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	201	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	180/81	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182/83	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183/89	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	174	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	159	„
Good Westerns	224/5	„

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	firm.
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	11,000 „

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·63	5·56	5·61	5·62
plus 05	plus 05	plus 04	plus 04

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·59	5·56	5·50	5·47	5·43
plus 03	plus 03	plus 03	plus 03	plus 03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7	2	0	per cwt.
April-May ...	„ 7	6	0	„

Tone—Steady.

Rapeseed:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	7	3	0
„ „ Apl.-May ...	7	4	6
Yellow „ „ ...	7	10	0

Tone—Firmer.

Gingellyseed:—

Bold white	85%	Rs. 49/8
„ „	75%	„ 48/8
„ „	50%	„ 47/8
Black Kutni		„ 42/0

Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed: Rs. 19 to Rs. 19/4.

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts:—Rs. 42/0

Tone—Firmer.

Wheat:—

	Rs	a.	p.	
White Delhi ...	4	8	6	per cwt.
White Pessi ...	4	8	9	„

Tone—Steady.

Shares:—

Petits	Rs. 35·35 March.
David	„ 437½ „
Kohinoors	„ 815 „
Bank of Bombay	„ 1325
Shorajpur Syndicate A.	„ 57¼
Bank of India ...	„ 2 premium.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Cotton	11,363	bales,
Wheat	1,5628	cwts
Linseed	2,967	„
Rapeseed	1,398	„
Gingellyseed	27,151	„
Poppyseed	46	„
Groundnuts	1,553	„
Castorseed	3,995	„
Rice..	102,113	„
Myrabollams	4,678	„
Cottonseed	24,025	„
Mowr seed	81	„
Gram	4,246	„
Joowar..	3543	„
Maize	154	„

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Messrs. Scott and Tod, Share, Stock and Exchange Brokers, of Second Beach Line, Madras, by Special Cablegram 7th February:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 0 6	£1 2 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 12 6	£0 13 6
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	6s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£2 5 0	£2 7 6
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 12 6	£1 15 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 16 3	£1 0 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 1 3	£2 3 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 8 9	£2 13 9
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 2 3	£0 3 6
Kempinkote New ..	6s.	5s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 0
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£6 1 3	£6 3 9
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	40s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 6 0
Ooregam (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 0	£0 13 0
Ooregam (Pref) ...	..	...	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£9 3 3	£9 4 3
Bangli (New)	£1	15s.	mutilated	mutilated
Tepuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 6.

Freights.—Our market has maintained the better feeling reported in our last advices and a fair amount of business has been put through. The rates rule firm and shippers have to pay full prices for tonnage in position. Good reports of rain have been received from the Punjab generally from those parts which are without canal irrigation. Better news than this there could hardly be. Prospects for both wheat and seeds are excellent. No report of pest damaging to the latter have been made and, with normal condition the maturing of the crops should be most satisfactory. It is too soon, however, for any effect of the late rain to be visible on prices of the old crop of wheat.

Engagements.—The Ellerman lines "Liverpool" February, 700 tons, at 16s.; "City of Agra," Havre Birkenhead March 8,000 tons, at 16s. 3d. The Bates line London, March, 4,000 tons, at 16s. 6d. The Hansa line Hambug, May, 2,500 tons, at 15s. 6d. June 4,750 tons, at 15s. 6d.; July 4,750 tons, at 15s. A steamer on the birth ntwerp, March, 500 tons, at 15s 6d. Speculators, Hull February 1,500 tons, at 17s.; Antwerp, February 500 tons, at 16s. 6d. Hamburg, March 1,250 tons, at 17s.

Charters.—Steamship "Barbara," February, Hull, with some seeds is guaranteed at 16s. 3d. Steamship "Director," early March picked ports, at 16s. 3d.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 7.

Our Freight Market remains steady with more enquiry.

There has been seasonable rain in the Punjab and the prospects of growing crops remain good.

The only charter reported is the S. S. "Knight" Errant," taken by speculators to fill former engagements.

GOLD CRUSHINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 6.

The following are the results of gold crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine during the last month:—2,100 tons of quartz crushed, obtained 852 ozs of gold; 2,100 tons, of tailings cyanided, obtained 268 ozs of gold; making a total of 1,120 ozs. of gold, as compared with 1,175 ozs. during the preceding month.

HONGKONG BANK.

Proposed Increase of Capital.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS DECLARED.

ON January 15th the Hongkong *Telegraph* contained the following announcement:—

"We are officially authorised to state that subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting—

a Dividend of £ 1 15/-per share;
a Bonus of £ 1 per share;
Add to the Reserve Fund $ 7,50,000
and carry forward about $ 1,700,000.

Further, the Directors have resolved to approach the Hongkong Government to amend the Bank's Ordinance in order to provide for an increase of capital, and will recommend at an extraordinary general meeting to be called later, the creation of 40,000 new shares of $ 125 each to be issued to to shareholders at the price of £30 each, at current rate of exchange, in the proportion of 1 new share to 2 old."

On the following day the same journal said:—"Following the official announcement which we were authorized to make last evening of a proposed increase in the capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, there has been a mild—and to the fortunate few holders of the gilt-edged stock a pleasing—sensation in Hongkong Banks this forenoon. For a considerable time past the stock of this prosperous financial institution has been regarded with a large amount of favour by investors in London, with the result that a gradual process of absorption of local scrips has been steadily progressing. The demand was so greatly in excess of the supply that at one time last year Bank shares were quoted in broker's lists at over $900 share for a paid up scrip of $125 only. But with the rise in exchange the silver quotation saw a consequential drop, although the sterling rate has advanced to £97 10 towards the end of last week. Calculated on the basis of the dividend and bonus declared the stock has for some time on a five to six per cent footing, which goes to show the high favour it stands at when the local Bank rate of interest is not less than six per cent. The present week opened with Hongkong Banks quoted at $ 840 advancing to $ 845 at the close of the market yesterday. The pleasing announcement which was in store for shareholders had not then been made. When later in the evening it became known through the medium of the Press that the Bank propose a new issue on rather advantageous terms, there was much pleasurable anticipation which was justifiable by results this morning. Evidently the issuing price of the new stock which had been telegraphed to London, immediately upon the conclusion of the Directors' meeting yesterday had found favour in the Metropolitan exchange. Cable advices, accordingly, announced a small boom in the stock which advanced £ 5 on the overnight quotation, Hongkong followed suit, and Banks at once spurted 30 points over yesterday's rate. The London and local rates stand, respectively at £102 10s. and 80 dollars closing with buyers. Looked at from the point of view of disinterested parties the creation of 40,000 new shares at the issuing price of £30 per share cannot but afford considerable satisfaction to those watching the progress of commercial expansion in the East.

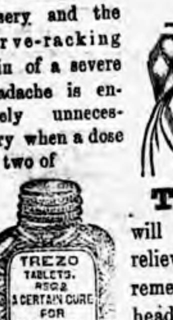
The contemplated step on the part of the Corporation whereby £1,2000,000 sterling will be contributed to the Bank's enormous resources must be indicative that the tradal requirements of the Orient necessitate the availability of more liquid funds and looked at from that view point it cannot be denied that the expansion of trade so hopefully looked forward to upon the termination of hostilities between Russia and Japan is not likely to be longer deferred."

Again January 17th *Telegraph* says:—

"Yesterday, we briefly commented on the results of the exceedingly pleasing anticipations which have fallen to the lot of the holders of the gilt-edged scrip of the Corporation. Without using the superlative, the "sensation" which occurred on the London Stock Exchange was in a smaller way reflected on our own Rialto and was sufficient to arouse comment in business circles generally in Hongkong. But pleasing that "sensation" was, the spurt which was started yesterday morning in Hongkong Banks—as they are termed by the brokers—and supported after the tiffin adjournment, witnesses to-day a still more remarkable boom in a further rise in the London market in Hongkong Bank by £13-10s.. in a single day. Hongkong has answered to the spurt with a comparatively trivial rise of dols, 45 per share. The elasticity of this altered quotation must be apparent when the sterling rate of £ 116 for Hongkong Banks is compared with the local closing quotation of $925, even allowing for the disparity in the rates of interest ruling between the great business centre of the metropolis and the exchange market in Hongkong. Parenthetically, it should be noted that the effect of this new capital issue means that there has been not an apparent but an actual increase of $8,000,000 to the potential wealth of the scrip holder within a single week. The thousand-dollar limit for Hongkong Banks, which had been talked about for some time, may be said to have been virtually attained, when we reduce the sterling equivalent at the current exchange late of the day for demand bills on London. So far, we have pointed out the satisfactory features of the rise as affecting the comparatively small body of shareholders but viewing the subject from a more general standpoint we can scarcely restrain the feeling of satisfaction, which we, as a consistent exponent of the commercial interests of the Colony, and of South China, indulge in as the result of the unbounded confidence reposed in the local Corporation by the leading financiers of the world.

The Hongkong Bank handles and turns over to the British Government the proportion of the indemnity to which our Imperial Government is entitled. More the Hongkong Bank has been associated with the loans for nearly every railway undertaking in China and only the other day it was prominent in underwriting the largest loan which has been contemplated by Siam. Only a week ago the Bank succeeded in floating the Shahghai-Banking railway loan and the Bank will obtain under the Agreement between the Wai-wu-pu and the British and Chinese Corporation the money requisite for the Kowlond-Canton railway. We have thus presented in the smallest compass, and without excess of phrase the importence which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bankin Corporation holds with regard to this Colony, its relation to China without reference to its extensive ramifications in the Middle Kingdom and its power as an exchange agent which it has so successfully fulfilled since it was established in 1864."

Mr. Kali Charan Banerjee, the leader of the Indian Christian community of Calcutta, died on Wednesday evening. Deceased was buried yesterday afternoon, the prayers at the graveside being read by Rev. Watt of the Free Church. The funeral was attended by Sir Andrrw Fraser, Dr. Coplestone, Sir Francis Maclean, Justices Mukerjee, Mitter and Geidt, Sir Guru Das Banerjee and the Maharaja of Tagore.



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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACKSON—February 2, at 9-1, Lungerford Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. B. Jackson, of a son.

SANDEMAN—January 26, at Sagaing, Upper Burma, the wife of Lieut. A. P. Sandeman, Burma Commission, of a daughter.

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 10m.; Sun sets, 6h.; 35m. High water, 6-21m. 8-28a.; Low water, 0-45m., 1-15a.

P. and O. s. s "Egypt," with English Mails of 25th ult., due to arrive t 10 a.m.

Bombay Diocesan Conference, Masonic Hall.

The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India Mohamed Buildings, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

Grant College Civil Medical Students' Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

Lord Reay Lecture in the F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The postponed Lecture will be given by Mr. Hooper Harris, of New York on Babism and its message to women to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Dalal Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, the 9th inst. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 10th inst.—Mails of Seychelles, Madagascar. Ports Reunion Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa bay per s.s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. tomorrow the 9th instant instead of to-day as previously notified. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A FALSE ALARM.— Yesterday afternoon, the Bombay Fire Brigade received the news that a fire had broken out in a building in the Elphinston Circle facing the Customs House. The Fort and Colaba steamers were soon on the spot but nowhere could be seen either flames or smoke. Enquiries showed that a stone in the premises of one Mr. Bloodwell had blazed up and threatened to set the place on fire, but it was extinguished long before the brigade arrived.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., (Bar-at-law) will expound "Mills Essay on Liberty" to the Senior class of the Brotherhood at 9 a.m., (Standard time) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum. The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet at the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. F. D. Master, B.A, of the Tutorial High School on the same day and how English learning students are earnestly requested to be present. The admision to the junior class is free.

SMUGGLING PERSIAN OPIUM.—At the Mazagone Police Court, yesterday, Mr. McMullan, Chief Inspector of Opium charged Murtuza Shaikh Mahomed, a Mogul, with having in his possession a pound and a half of opium, without a license. Mr. P. H. Dastur, the Second Presidency Magistrate heard the case. On information his house was searched in presence of a "punch" when the opium in question was produced by the accused, who eventually pleaded guilty to the charge. He was fined Rs. 30.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and officers of the 1st Battalion, they G.I. P. Ry. Vol. String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m, to-day:—

Polka	Boshafs	Ziehrer
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Ein Idyll	Waldesflustern	Czibulka
Selection	La Fille Du Regiment	Donizetti
Idyll	Dawn	...att
Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner
Valse	La Lettre de Manon	Gillet

HEAVY SEA.—A stormy wind caught the sail of the jolly boat No. 5150 yesterday. It belongs to Abdul Karim Mahomed, and the blast of wind capsized it as it was nearing H. M. S. "Highflyer." The jolly boat had on board a European sailor and a few lascars. They were all thrown into the sea, but were soon picked up by the men of the Highflyer. The jolly boat had to be towed in by a Government launch. On the arrival of H. M. S. "Lapwing" yesterday, the Commander gave information to the police that he had on board six ship-wrecked "khalasees." Enquiries showed that the men belonged to a fishing boat owned by one Hari Singa, and were thrown into the sea by the capsizing of the boat in a gale. The men climbed on the side of the boat and were there till they were rescued by the Commander of the Lapwing.

FORTHCOMING CONCERT BY AN EMINENT VOCALIST.—Madame Hester Otway, the Eminent Contralto Vocalist has just arrived in Bombay from Calcutta, where she has been delighting the fashionable world with her concerts which were crowded and honoured by the presence of Her Excellency Lady Minto and a party from Government House and by the patronage of Lord Kitchener, Lieut Governor of Bengal and Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal. Madame Otway received many tributes of admiration from the press and was alluded as "the famous Contralto who has taken Calcutta by storm." She gives her first Concert in Bombay on Saturday (February 9th, under the patronage of His Excellency Rear Admiral Poe" The Chief Justice and Lady Jenkins and Brigadier General Greenfield and its is hoped that all who can have the pleasure of hearing her will avail themselves of the opportunity. She is to be supported by some of the best lacal talent.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED GUJERATI MONTHLY.—Mr. Sorab L. Palamkote, M. J. I., (London) has, by his ability and enterprise as a public writer of Gujerati, placed readers of that language under a fresh obligation to him. He was held in high favour among Gujerati readers by his monthly magazine known as the "Massik Majah", which has improved and developed, from the beginning of this year, into an illustrated monthly called the Monthly Hindi Graphic. That is the title of a new magazine excellently printed and illustrated with portraits of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, first Baronet Prince Zil-us-Sultan, brother of the Shah of Persia, Mr. N. M. Patel, Mr. Bomenje Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Shapur N. Bhedvar, Sir George Birdwood, Sir John Jardine, formerly a judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal the eloquent exponent of Theosophy in Bombay, etc. Mr. Palamkote satisfied the first desire of his heart by travelling through the civilised world, and while in England was elected a member of the Institute of Journalists of London. He has now satisfied the second desire of his heart by the publication of a well got-up illustrated Gujerati monthly. With the first number of it, he has distributed among his subscribers, as new year's presents, a picture of Empire Builders patterns of embroidery, a calendar, a price of English studio, and a portrait of Mr. Justice Dinshah Dawar. The new magazine promises to be a successful venture.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INHUMAN MURDER OF A CHILD.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavakar and the Hon Mr. Justice Pratt, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, disposed of an appeal in a case against Krishna bin Nana, who was charged with murder before Mr. C. Ropar, Sessions Judge of Satara and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The facts of the case are these. The accused, a Convent Mahar, had a wife by name Gangi Maharni. The couple was living for a time in the field of one Mulbari, as the accused was his servant. The latter wanted to go to Kupward. He hired for the purpose a bullock cart belonging to one Tukaram Morai, of which a boy named Savala was the curtdriver. The cart was taken to Bisur on the way, and Gangi was taken into the cart. With the two passengers, the accused and his wife, the cart went up to the limits of Soni, when Gangi was delivered of a male child in the bullock cart on the 4th November 1906. The child, which was alive and crying, was taken from Gangi by the accused and was thrown by him in an enclosure of prickly pear. The cries of the child were heard by a postman who was on his postal duty, and by two Mahar boys who were grazing their animals there. The police patel, who was accordingly informed went and saw the child, which was lifeless then; and its body was sent to the hospital Assistant at Tasgaon dispensary. The "post mortem" examination showed that the child was born alive. It appeared that the accused, with his wife, went to the house of one Babya Mahar, brother of Gangi, at Kupwad She died there that very night, and her body was buried by her brother Babya. Under orders from the Tasgaon Magistrate, it was exhumed. It had far advanced in decomposition. The medical examination showed that the woman must have died from the effects of delivery. The accused was committed to the Sessions Court, and before Mr. Roper he was placed on the amended charge that he caused the death of the child by throwing it into a prickly pear coppice, and thereby committed murder. He pleaded guilty, saying he and his mistress Gangi were both ill at the time, and he threw away the child at Gangi's instance.

Mr. Roper was of opinion, after hearing the pleaders that the accused's plea of guilty must be acted upon. He had unquestionably committed a cruel murder, but in passing sentence, the Sessions Judge allowed for the distressing circumstances which he had related. He was convicted under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

A NEEDLESS REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

IN the Appeal Court, yesterday, before the Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice, Khareghatt, a reference made by Mr. R. M. Patel, Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, was called on for disposal. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar, and Chhotubhoy, appeared for Shamji Shivji and another, plaintiffs, in whose favour his Honour the Chief Judge had passed a decree against Vadilal Virchand, the defendant, for Rs. 718, being damages sustained in breach of a contract, dated 29th October 1905, for the sale of 500 cwts. of rape-seed, at Rs. 7 per cwt., of March-April delivery, in 1906. The breach was admitted by the defendant, who by letter had asked for extension of a fortnight's time. The point of contention was, which was the due date? Defendant contended it was 30th April; plaintiffs averred, it was 15th May. The Chief Judge had given judgment in plaintiff's favour, contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, to which four questions were referred for decision, at the request of the defendants.

Mr. Inverarity read the documents bearing on the reference, and the four questions.

The Chief Justice: These are questions of facts.

Mr. Inverarity: They are questions of fact relating to the time of delivery. There is no question of law nor is there any "reasonable doubt" in the mind of the Judge, according to Section 69 of the Small Cause Court, Amending Act IV, of 1906. There was no need of reference.

The Chief Justice, after consulting Mr. Justice Khareghatt, said the Chief Judge could have decided the fact himself; there was no case for reference to this Court. Costs to be costs in the cause.

A MAGISTRATE'S ENGLISH AT FAULT.

IN the Appellate High Court, yesterday, the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of an application for revision filed by Ganpati Kondaji, and Datu Kondaji, hereditary and officiating patils of Sirasgaon, Zilla Nasik, who were convicted by Mr. G. M. Vinchurkar, First Class Magistrate, of assaulting one Rahi, wife of Bala Patil, in her field, where she had gone to sow "bajri," and were fined Rs. 10 each. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. R. R. Dessi, Pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. R. Bodas, Pleader, appeared for the complainant, Rahi woman.

Mr. Inverarity said the Magistrate had first the onus on the accused of proving their innocence. He also said, that as the accused did not satisfy the Court, they were quite innocent; he held them guilty, and convicted them. The question was not whether the accused had proved their innocence; the Magistrate had to satisfy himself whether they were quite guilty.

The Government Pleader submitted that the real fault lay somewhere with the "English" in the Magistrate's judgment. It should be read in this light: the accused had failed to upset by the evidence for the defence the "prima facie" case made out against them by the witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity: We were mortgagees in possession of the field!

The Government Pleader: I am informed by Mr Bodas that the mortgage was redeemed, and the complainant was in possession.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: We must confirm the conviction and sentence. The Magistrate believes the evidence for the prosecution, and there being no cause to the contrary, we do also.

SENTENCE OF WHIPPING QUASHED.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of an application for revision made by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay in a case against one Mahadu Ramchandra.

On the 26th ultimo, the accused was convicted by Mr. Aston, under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, of theft, in a building, of a shawl and a piece of blanket, of the value of Rs. 5 2-0. Accused had previous conviction, under section 380, for which he had undergone three month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Aston sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and nine stripes. In inflicting this punishment, he overlooked section 391, clause 3, of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides that no accused person shall be sentenced to whipping in additional to imprisonment, when the term of imprisonment to which he is sentenced is less than three months. Mr. Aston had since directed that the sentence of whipping be stayed pending the orders of the High Court.

Their lordships quashed the sentence of whipping.

SMALL CAUSES OURT.

PETIT VERSUS KHAMBATA.

Claim for 2,000 Tons of Coal Delivered.

HIS Honour the learned Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court heard a suit instituted by the Plaintiff Jehangir Bomanji Petit, at present travelling in Europe and doing business in the Fort, under the name of Messrs. J. B. Petit and Co., against the Defendants Nasserwanji Jehangir Khambata and 2 others, carrying on trade under the name of Messrs. C, J, Khambata and Co., for the recovery of Rs. 1,333-5-4, being damages sustained by the Plaintiff owing to the failure of the Defendant Company to perform certain obligations on their part in respect of the delivery of 2,000 tons of coal. Mr. Cavasjee Setna appeared for the Plaintiffs, the Defendants being represented by Mr. Byrne.

The allegation of the Plaintiffs that on the 9th February last, the Defendants entered into a contract with the Plaintiff whereby they agreed to buy and the Plaintiffs to sell to them 2,000 tons of Bengal coal of the description known as Shaws best steam coal at Rs. 12-12-per ton of the May Shipment and to be delivered from alongside into the purchasers' boats. The contract inter alia further provided that all conditions in the charter party or the bill of loading were to be binding on the purchaser. The charter party among other conditions provided that "16 working days all together were to be allowed, the charterers for loading at Calcutta and discharging at Bombay up to 5500 tons of coal and that if any demurrage was incurred either at the landing or discharging post, charterers were to pay for the same at the rate of 500 per remaining day.

Plaintiff was the consignee of a cargo 510 of coal of the aforesaid description shipped per S. S. "John Jackson" from Calcutta under a bill of lading made out in the name of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. and endorsed in their favour. By a letter dated 26th May 1906, addressed to Defendants, the Plaintiff declared the name of the said steamer and informed them that the 2,000 tons of coal sold to them under the above contract of May shipment would be brought by the said steamer.

The steamer arrived in Bombay on the 9th June 1906 and was ready to discharge the coal in the harbour from 11th June. Plaintiff therefore required the Defendants to send sufficient boats as per their contract till the delivery was completed. The steamer had 6 lay days within which to discharge the cargo from 16th June 1906 when she commenced discharging the coal and the said lay days were to expire on the night of Saturday, the 16th June 1906.

The Plaintiff though not bound in law had duly informed the Defendants of the fact that the steamer had six lay days to discharge the cargo and had intimated to them that they would be held liable for any demurrage that Plaintiff would have to pay to the agent of the steamer owing to their default in taking delivery of the coal they had agreed to buy.

The Defendants after receipt of notice that the steamer was ready to discharge, failed to supply boats or a sufficient number of boats alongside the steamer to take delivery of the daily number of tons per diem mentioned in the contract or during the lay days which expired on the night of Saturday the 16th June 1906.

The steamer came on demurrage on the 17th June 1906. The Defendants owing to their default failed to take delivery of the complete quantity of 2000 tons under their contract till the 26th June 1906.

Owing to the defendant's default the Plaintiffs became liable for and paid demurrage to the Agents of the Charterers of the said steamer amounting to Rs. 1,3 3-5-4.

The plaintiff submit that they are entitled to recover this amount from the defendants as damages or loss sustained by them owing to the failure of the defendants to perform the obligation on their part to take delivery of the 2,000 tons of coal as provided for by the terms of their contract.

Mr. Byrne on behalf of the defendants contended that there was an average contract for 250 tons of coal to be taken daily and that any failure to the delay arose from the fault of the shipowner or those who under him were responsible.

After examining the witnesses on both sides, the learned Judge passed an order calling upon the parties to furnish certain particulars by Friday next so as to enable him to decide the case. By this order the Defendant Company has to furnish particulars of the number of the boats sent on each particular day, at what hour of the day they were alongside from the 11th to the 26th June and the tons they could carry and also the number of tons they took delivery each day. Plaintiff Company on the other hand, was asked to give an abstract of the daily number of gangs that worked for the delivered of cargo and at what batches; the number of the boats that came alongside and the number of tons delivery each day, and also to state the houses where work began and stopped each day.

POLICE COURTS

TRIAL OF MR. TYLER AND MR. HANNABUSS.

The Accused Discharged.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate was called on for hearing and disposal the case in which Mr. Reginald Tyler and Mr. C. A Hannabuss, recently Construction Superintendent and Accountant, respectively, under the employ of Messrs. J. G. White and Company, London, contractors, with criminal breach of trust, falsification of accounts and abetment, in respect of the bills passed by the accused and paid on behalf of Messrs. White and Company in respect of the work done in connection with relaying of the tramway track in the city.

Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Binning, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first accused and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, barrister-at-law, defended the second accused.

At the outset Mr. Setalvad applied that the accused be discharged under section 253 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the case against Perrett, Messrs. Tyler and Hannabuss had given evidence for the prosecution, and he confessed that he himself and his learned friend, Mr. Binning, were all along under the impression that as a result of that case the proceedings against these two accused would not be taken up. Both of them had been examined as witnesses and the Court had entirely believed their evidence, holding that they were new to this country and were ignorant of the vernaculars, and that Perrett was responsible for what had happened.

The Magistrate remarked that in the case referred to by Mr. Setalvad the focus of attention was not directed to the present accused. When the trial commenced, Mr. Weldon said that he had no evidence against these two accused on those charges.

Mr. Binning said there was no doubt that in the first trial Perrett had been separated from Messrs Tyler and Hannabuss. But he had distinct recollection that when the case was first called on Mr. Sloane stated that the evidence against his client Mr. Tyler, and Mr. Hannabuss was much weak.

Mr. Dunlop said the evidence which would be led in this case would be practically and to a large extent precisely the same as in the other case. The only additional evidence would be, that of Mr. Remington the managing director of the Tramway Company. He would give evidence that he had spoken to Mr. Tyler protesting against the employment of Perrett. Mr. Dunlop further informed the Court that he was not in a position to trace any of the money in connection with this case to either Tyler or Hannabuss.

Mr. F. C Remington was then examined as a witness. He gave evidence about the Tramway Company's agreement with Teju Kaya and Company for the supply of road material and sandstone; the quantity supplied by Teju Kaya and Co., the monthly statements showing the cost of work and labour, &c. He said these statements were not regularly sent in by Mr. Tyler. Within a few days of Perrett's employment as Superintendent, witness told Mr. Tyler that from what be had heard of Perrett's antecedents he did not think he was a proper person to be employed on the work. Mr. Tyler said he would take steps to inquire whether witness' communication was justified or not. Witness saw Mr. Tyler subsequently about this matter, when the latter said that the result of his investigations was that he disbelieved the information witness had given him. Witness told him that his opinion of the man remained unaltered. Perett continued on the work.

In answer to questions from the Bench, Mr. Remmington said that the statements should have been monthly submitted. They were not regularly submitted. He had supplied details of the information he gave to Mr. Tyler about Perrett. They were such as could be verified. He told Mr. Tyler that Perrett had served a considerable term of imprisonment. Mr. Tyler could have verified the information through the police.

Mr. Binning pointed out that Mr. Tyler was only informed that he was sent to jail for bigamy.

Witness continuing said that he did not give details of any other offence committed by Perrett. No objection was raised about the amount of material supplied under Teju Kaya's contract. Except the material supplied by Gibbons and Co., no other material supplied was objected to.

Mr. Binning at this stage addressed the Court remarking that Mr. Dunlop had candidly told them what the additional evidence would be and in fact the Court had heard the evidence. Mr. Tyler was warned as to Perrett being an undesirable person to be kept on the works. Bigamy was a very bad offence and one wished to see the morals of those working under him higher than what they were; but from the certificates—whether genuine or not he could not say—produced by Perrett he was found to be a man fit to do the work. Then again Perrett was employed in March and the works were to be closed in June, so there were very little time left for him to do harm between the day that Mr. Remington warned Tyler about him and the day the works were to be closed. As to the other part of the case the accused were all along,—it appeared from the proceedings in the other case—treated as though they were victims of Perret. Besides the prosecution had admitted that they could not trace any money to either of the accused. There was nothing in the evidence before the Court that would possibly make him guilty.

Mr. Setalwad endorsed what Mr. Binning had said and added that not a word was said about his client (Mr. Hannabuss) in the additional evidence that was recorded that afternoon.

In answer to the questions put to him by the Magistrate Mr. Taylor explained that about the end of June or in the beginning of July he suspected there was something wrong. He was informed by Mr. Remington that the labour charges were excessive and he immediately took steps to find out where the leakage was and he personally went to time-keeper's office and counted the men on work. The statements, which Mr. Remington would not certify were forwarded by him to his own office in England. When he heard about Perrett from Mr. Remington he inquired of Mr. Bryant a contracting engineer who knew Perrett. That gentleman had nothing to say against Perrett.

On considering all the circumstances of the case his Worship discharged the accused.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette" February 7.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavale, Mamlatdar, taluka Nasik in the dist of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that dist

Mr Harilal Nimchand Gosalia, M A, LL B, to act as Second Class Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangameshwar, vice Mr Waman Narayan Bahurkar, transferred to Chalisgaon, and, with effect from the 1st April to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur pending further orders

Mr Gopal Ramachadra Gokhale, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangameshwar.

Mr Sayad Rustom Ali is confirmed as Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden

Mr W B Halbhavi, B A, L L B, passed on the 4th Feb an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard

Mr Shankar Vishwanath Wagh, Honorary Asst Public Prosecutor, Belgaum, passed on the 4th Feb an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers in Sind passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 31st December

Passed with Credit—Mr Asudamal Amarsing, Mukhtiarkar, Shahdadpur, Upper Sind Frontier; Mr Gockuldas Partabrai, Clerk, Collector's Office, Larkana Mr Tolaram Gurmomal, Mukhtiarkar of Mithi; Mr Mohanlal Manghirsing, Head Clerk to the Collector of Hyderabad and Mr Tirithdas Topandas, B A, Acting Mukhtiarkar of Nasirabad

Passed—Mr Shewakram Girdharimal, Head Clerk to the Collector of Larkana; Mr Mahomed Kadir Shaikh, B A, L L B, Mukhtiarkar of Jati; Mr Maugharam Chandiram, B A, Acting Mukhtiarkar of Sehwan; Mr Gurdinomal Bakmatrai, Clerk, Colr's Office, Larkana; Mr Chetanram Tahilram, B A, L L B, Resident Magte, Sujawal; Mr Jivatram Tekchand, Mukhtiarkar of Shahdadpur and Mr Valabdas Parumal, B A, Head Munshi to the Deputy Com., Upper Sind Frontier

On return from leave Mr H M Dixon is posted to Bassein as Mamlatdar; Mr Govind Raghunath Dabholkar to Kalyan; and Mr Waman Yeshwant Raje to Murbad as acting Mamlatdar during the unexpired portion of the combined leave granted to Mr Kasamji Ranchhodji Naik

Mr Rangial Manekrai is appointed to act as Thandar of Vav in the Palanpur Agency vice Mr Himatlal Jamnadas appointed to act as Head Clerk to the Political Agent, Palanpur

The privilege leave granted to Mr Lallu Jivchand, Thandar of Vatrak Kantha in the Mahi Kantha Agency, is extended by fifteen days, Mr Prabhashankar Vithalji continuing to act as Thandar of Vatrak Kantha

The combined leave granted to Mr Ambalal Parbhudas, Thandar of Gadhwada in the Mahi Kantha Agency, is extended by six months' furlough The appointments made in consequence of this officer's leave will continue in force

Mr Kalabhai Ranchhodlal, Head Karkun, taluka Chikhli, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr Balkrishna Pandurang Patil on privilege leave for six weeks

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 8.

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

773-05—M. B. Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Syed Nuradin bin Syed Hisamudin another—Captain and V. Petition for hearing.

J. C. Bowen for Government in the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another—Ardiser H. D. and Co. for Claimants.

Long Causes.

[illegible]—Mehta and S.—Narayan Ramoo and Son vs. Ananta Rama—M. R. Chothia.

[illegible]—Mulla and M [illegible] Arthur Cooper vs Morarji [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] vs Govind [illegible]

[illegible]—Captain and V—[illegible] widow vs [illegible]

[illegible]—Khandekar S and L—Haji Mirza [illegible] Mahomed [illegible]—Tyabji D [illegible]

227-04—Maganlal J and G—[illegible] vs Esmailji [illegible] and others—Crawford B and [illegible]

778-05—Bicknell M and B—[illegible] Valji vs Bai [illegible] widow and others—[illegible] J and H.

963-05—Chitnis and M—[illegible] vs [illegible] das and others—Tyabji D and Co.

92-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Mirza [illegible] and others—Cragie L and G.

77-06—Jehangir and S—Rukhanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajab and others—F P Pavri.

240-02—Matubhoy J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai and others vs Abdullabhai Lalji and others, Edgelow G and W.

745-02—Edgelow G and W—Abdullabhai Lalji and others vs Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai and others—Matubhoy J and M.

412-05—Madhavji K and C—Waghji Vullobhdas vs Appaji Bhagwant Deppand—Captain and V.

415-06—Thakurdas and Co—Pestonji Edulji Mistry and another vs Thacker Brijdas Lalji M J and Hiralal.

427-06—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL

For decree Absolute.

177-05—Khunderao S and L Ranchordas Tribhowandas vs Balkisondas Narroudas and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

564-04—Payne and Co—Mariambibi vs Ebrahim Abdoola and others Madhavji and K and C.

876-06—Thakurdas and Co—Abdul Kadar bin Bala Miya bin Kasam Ooranker and another vs Mariambai, widow and others Payne and Co.

100-04—Wadia, G and Co—Kanji Hunsraj vs Kunvarbahu, widow Edgelow G and W.

581-04—Madhavji and K Vithal vs Cullianji Sangjibhai and others Bhaishunker K and G; and Little and Co.

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhraj and others vs Chandrabhai Mohanlal and others, Payne and Co.

566-05—Maganlal, J and G Krishnaji Malojee vs Haji Ismail Hassan and others Payne and Co.

150-06—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Gandhi and another Thakurdas and Co.

307-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others vs Hormusji Nusserwanji e Seerval and others Khandekar S and L.

356-04—Little and Co—Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal vs Khimji Jairam Noranji Thakurdas and Co.

916-05—Bicknell M and B Tejbhoy Jevaji another vs Cullianji Odhavji, Wadia, G and Co.

352-05—Mulla and M Sakharam Moolshet Khandecker vs Fazal Pir Mahomed Thakurdas and Co.

293-06—Bhaishunker K and G Khoja Suleman Ebrahim vs Hanuman Ramp asad

339-06—Jehangir and S Ruttonbai and another vs Mahomed Ismail Munshi hitnis and M.

401-06—Edgelow G and W Hurgovandas Nagindas vs Bai Kamla widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

For Consent decree.

872-05—Mehta and D Thomas William Pearrett vs C E Randle Smitham B and N

For an exparte decree.

756-05—Khunderao S and L Charles Forn vs Gibbons and Co

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

Testamentary Suits

455-06—Ardesir H D and Co—Goolbai widow and others vs Veerbai widow Mansukhlal J and H

13-06—Chitnis and M Morob Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolsidas—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

508-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugonnath Dewji—Mirza and M

680-06—Dharamsi and Co Rattonbai widow vs Balchand Dongersey—Dophtary F and D

766-06—Payne and Co—Allana Munji and Co a firm vs Shrikisan Gopinath Malvi H M and B

271-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardesir H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Sewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Latyabhaabai—Bicknell M and B

517-06— Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasudeoji vs Hassanali Mahomedali—Ardishir H D and Co

484-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard B Douse—Mehta S and L

528-05—Smetham B and N—Balkrisondas Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M B and B

641-05—Khunderao S and L—Kalliam Cullianji vs Kallidas Ranaji—Captain and V

786-03—Mirza and M Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mohamed and another vs Zohrabibi widow—Mehta and J

440-06—Dharamsi and Co—Meghji Purshotam vs Gowli Essaji Hoosein Hiralal and P.

453-05—[illegible] ansukhlal J and H Mankoobai alias Gangabai widow vs Mukoond Janardhan and others captain and V.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay, have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—Mr. Robert Aitken to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer *vice* Mr James Begbie proceeding on leave. Mr A. G. Watson to officiate a Deputy Secretary and Treasurer vice Mr. Rober Aitken.

DURING the week ended on the 5th of February, 503 1/2 chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 380 were shipped to China, 86 were purchased for the Madras Government, 29 1/2 for the Bombay Government, 6 by the farmer at Broach and 2 by the farmer at Bhownagar. During the week 159 chests were imported from Indore.

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NOTICE.

OWING to the POSTPONEMENT of His Majesty The AMIR'S arrival in Bombay, the BANQUET and RECEPTION which were to have been held on the 11th February, 1907, at Government House, will now take place at the same hour on TUESDAY, the 12th idem.

F. LEE,
Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House,
Bombay, 6th February, 1907.

NOTICE.

MESS DRESS will be worn by those Naval and Military Officers and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Uniform, who attend the BANQUET and RECEPTION at Government House to meet HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR, on the 12th February, 1907.

F. LEE,
Major,
MILITARY SECRETARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
GOVERMENT HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 5TH FABRUARY, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor between 12th and 19th instant.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1907.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

JUDGING by the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, which was presented to the Imperial Council on the 1st instant, it would seem that our Financial Legislators have determined on sacrificing everything at the shrine of the Presidency Banks and that they hold a strong brief against the very existence of the Exchange Banks that are working in India. On a previous occasion—under date the 12th December last—we pointed out the prejudicial effect that would be produced on these latter by the measures that had been promulgated of making it lawful for Presidency Banks (1) to acquire unlimited capital, (2) to operate on the London Market, and (3) to deal in Foreign Exchange. And, as if encouraged by the permissive character of the legislation that had thereby been introduced, yet another measure has now been placed on the Legislative anvil, which would render impregnable the status of Presidency Banks at the expense of the English Exchange Banks which have Branches in India. We refer to the addition to the Act of Section 42A., which runs as follows:—

Power to Bank to take over business of certain other Banks, and for that purpose to increase its capital.

"42A. (*1*) With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Directors may at any time enter into negotiations for and purchase and take over *the* business, *including* the capital, assets and *liabilities* of any *banking company carrying on business* in India of which the capital is divided into shares, and may *pay the consideration for such purchase either in cash or by the allotment* of shares in the capital stock of the Bank, *or partly in one and partly in the other of these ways*, and may, for *the purpose of any such allotment of shares*, increase the capital stock of the Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be determined on *by them*."

At first sight, there would not appear to be much to be objected to in the Section we quote, when compared with the amendments referred to above, which we have already reviewed; but when the parts that comprise the whole are disintegrated and analysed separately, the discovery is made that this new Section 42A. is an insidious attack on the Exchange Banks, and if it have not for its objective the annihilation of those institutions, the exclusive privileges it confers could be lawfully used to suppress them. If there be an institution in existence—or which can be brought into existence by a person or body of persons who do not enjoy any *greater* privileges, protection, or patronage than do these Exchange Banks—which could give effect to the plan sketched out in Section 42A., of acquiring all the Banking Companies carrying on business in India, there would be nothing to carp or cavil at, and no doubt the fittest would survive the competition that would arise. But to create a special status by Legislation for Presidency Banks, which have the resources and the patronage of the Government of India as their mainstay and support, is to create them an *imperium in imperio* and to destroy not only the principles but also the bulwarks of Free Trade.

The better to elucidate our deductions, we propose to disintegrate the components of Section 42A., when it will be seen that the Directors of Presidency Banks are empowered, with regard to "Banking Companies registered under the Indian Companies law and carrying on business in India" (*vide* the last sentence of paragraph 4 of the Report), to—

(1) purchase and take over their business;
(2) including their capital, assets, and liabilities; and
(3) pay the consideration for such purchase, either
  (*a*) in cash, or
  (*b*) by allotment of shares in the capital stock of the Bank, or
  (*c*) partly in one and partly in the other of these ways;

and, for the purpose of any such allotment of shares, to

(4) increase the capital stock of the Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be determined on by them.

We do not think it is possible to conceive anything more ill-considered as a piece of Financial Legislation than this "Charter of Liberty" which it is proposed to confer on Presidency Banks to enable them to sweep into their grasp the whole system of Banking in India without incurring *pari passu* any responsibility for the failure in so doing that may result: we seriously contend that this is the situation in the light of the fact that these *quasi*-Government Banks are enabled to do these things untrammelled by any considerations of danger or penalty involved if untoward results occur, their acts having the sanction of law specifically applied to them to do these things. For the purposes of our contentions, let it be assumed that, taking advantage of these legalised privileges, the Bank of Bengal—as the senior of the "Old Ladies" who the Government of India have singled out for their smiles and blandishments—decides to absorb the Banks of Bombay and of Madras into its autonomy, all that it would need to do would be to substitute its scrip for that of those institutions, paying the premium value in cash or in additional scrip and making a corresponding increase in their capital. And, similarly, it could absorb all the Banking Companies registered in India? Could anything more casual and irresponsible be conceived than such a license under the protection of special legislation? The illustration has a ridiculous side and must excite the risible faculties of the reader; but the more ridiculous it appears, the more does it reflect the burlesque of legislation that makes such a situation practicable. In other words, by a very simple system of permutation and combination, it is possible for the Bank of Bengal to acquire an octopian grip practically of everything affecting money in the Empire of India, and on terms that not the wildest schemer in the domain of Finance could possibly conceive. Even if a State Bank were decided upon by the Financial Advisers of the Government of India, their imaginings could not bring them nearer to that goal than does this "Charter of Liberty," which creates for a single institution an Autocracy in Indian Banking. It is only matter for surprise that the Exchange Banks—registered in England—are placed beyond the grasp of that Autocracy!

While the Legislature is indulging in these experiments in the guise of Financial Legislation, the conclusion becomes irresistible that the Exchange Banks have incurred the resentment of those who are responsible for the measures that have been put forward; and if these Banks now put forward a claim to be separately represented in the Imperial Council by a nominee selected by them, we do not think that the claim could well be neglected. It is evident that—however fascinating the profundity of the knowledge and eloquence that are brough to bear on other matters that engage the attention of the Council—Finance is not of it. Indeed, between Currency, Exchange, and Presidency Bank problems during the past few years, the deliberations of the Government of India have shown that they are not possessed of the practical knowledge that is so essential to enable them to conserve the issues affecting those heads of the Financial Administration of the Empire in a thorough and practical manner, and therefore the selection and appointment of a commercial man of the requisite capacity to assist them in these branches of the Administration seems to be an urgent necessity. The Exchange Banks have been the pivot on which the Trade and Commerce of India have developed: they have proved themselves equal to all emergencies in holding a money-bag containing £20,000,000 sterling for the public to draw upon for commercial needs, and have supplied all that has been required of them; and they have been the fulcrum or lever on which the trade and commerce of India have had their very being and nurture. They are entitled not only to the protection and support of the State, but to the earnest solicitude of the Government; and therefore the promotion of the exclusive interests of Presidency Banks in the manner proposed in conflict with those of Exchange Banks is a most distinct and ungenerous attack on them and their well-being. The Presidency Banks have already a sufficiency of advantages to keep them propped up; while, on the other hand, the Exchange Banks have neither sought, nor do they now seek, so far as we are aware, favours from the Government: Reserves or Cash Balances representing State money form no part of their resources, and therefore they can never be in the position of having cause to fear the frowns of the Government. But if the State uses the Presidency Banks as the media to enter into competition with Exchange Banks, then the time has obviously come for them to ask for an honest declaration of the policy of the future and to secure themselves against an onslaught of the unwarrantable nature that Section 42A. has disclosed.

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To MEND OR END THE LORDS.

PARLIAMENT reassembles on Tuesday next and on that date it is probable one of the most memorable sessions in history will begin. There is reason to anticipate that the first business will be a struggle, having for its object either the abolition or the reformation of the House of Lords. It is believed, says Reuter, that the procedure foreshadowed by the Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, Lord Advocate for Scotland, will be followed, which is that a Bill will be introduced limiting the veto of the Upper House on any measure of the Commons to a single session, and upon this question, and this only, will an appeal to the country be made—when it is felt to be necessary—that there may be no other subjects on which the constituencies shall have the opportunity of expressing an opinion, their attitude in regard to the Education Bill and the Land Tenure Bill, which is again to be bought prominently forward, being made the ground for action against the Lords. Mr. Shaw's suggestion was that the Commons pass a resolution limiting the rights of the Peers to a single session veto and failing this that a Bill should be framed entitling the vetoed measures to Royal Assent if again passed by the Commons, thus throwing the responsibility on the King—a highly objectionable proceeding—for, if His Majesty refused, the Commons would have no option, consistently, but to seek to restrict the powers of the Throne or to abolish the Monarchy. However, whatever is attempted will be done without delay and Ireland's champions and their desires, with the faddists and cranks, will be relegated to a temporary limbo in which they will doubtless conspire to find first means of obstructing the course of Parliamentary business. Mr. Lloyd George declares the coming fight to be the greatest that democracy has experienced for many generations, and Mr. Keir Hardie has told his following that "unless it is a fight to a finish the raising of the question at all will be worse than a farce." No doubt, but we imagine the problem will not be solved in a single session, however determined the Government may show themselves.

It has long been urged by would-be reformers of the House of Lords that a limitation should be placed on its right of veto and it has been suggested that though the Lords should have power to throw out, twice or thrice in succession, a Bill sent up from the Commons, it should be obliged to pass it if the Commons sent it up again after the second or third rejection. Then again, that some system of referendum should be applied when the two Houses are at a deadlock. This suggestion was discussed by the New Reform Club only the other day, the question asked being whether it would not be a far better application of the theory of the mandate if the House of Commons were empowered, when one of its measures was rejected or multilated by the House of Lords, to appeal to the people by the referendum, and to submit that measure to the people for endorsement or rejection. He believe that system would not only result in laws more closely in accord with the will of the people, also in greater respect for, and greater stability in, the laws which the people had themselves discussed and approved, and a resolution agreed to: "That to meet cases where the House of Lords rejects or mutilates a measure to which the House of Commons has given assent, it is desirable to secure a constitutional power (a) enabling the Government to take a direct vote of the electors on the single question whether they wish that measure, as passed by the House of Commons, to become law or not; and (b) dispensing with the assent of the Lords where a majority of the votes so taken are in favour of the measure." Lord Courtney, who has sat in both Houses, was present on the occasion, and joined in the discussion, pointed out the difficulties in the way of the solution of the question and that in this case it was proposed to put an end to the present situation by passing a law, but passing a law involved the co-operation of both Houses, and, in the absence of great popular excitement, the House of Lords was not likely to pass laws to amend itself. The few people who controlled the policy of the House of Lords were not absolutely unwary. They thought they knew how far they could safely go, and they were not likely to excite that great popular power outside, which alone could enable the House of Commons to coerce the House of Lords. They must therefore have the people in favour of a revolution, and that for a certain prolongation of time, before that revolution could be brought about. Hence the Land Tenure Bill is to be offered again for mutilation on the principle of giving rope enough that the House of Peers may hang itself. The referendum, once in force, could be used to provide that a reference to the people could be demanded by an adequate minority in the House of Commons. What they really wanted is to get a trustworthy indication of the will of the people, for the House of Lords has conceded the principle of submission to the popular sovereignty.

It seems probable that the Peers would prefer the acceptance of a referendum to reform, though they would certainly not object to reform on some points. And if the matter is judiciously and tactfully piloted by His Majesty's Ministers, some measure of reform can easily be secured. It is useless attempting the abolition of a Second Chamber. Such a course would not be agreed to either by the King or the country, but means can be devised whereby the efficiency of the Second Chamber can be increased. It is imperative that some process of relieving a Peer incapable of performing the duties involved, of his legislative functions, and the same with those who will not devote time to the work required of them. It would not be a difficult matter to raise the quorum of attendance from three to two hundred; it would not prove a great task to import into it the representative element, which has been so often demanded. But while there is undoubtedly room for improvement, it is, unfortunate for reformers that the bulk of their accusations against the Second Chamber will not bear investigation. The Liberal Party is as prone to the creation of new peers as the Unionist and, if it had wished, could have restored the balance every time it came into power. If the Upper House had been so consistently given to mutilating useful Bills and passing objectionable ones, powerful only for evil and useless for good, so much the worse for the Liberal Party which has sent so many of its worn-out leaders there. It has used the Lords as a scrap-heap for decayed legislators quite as much as, if not more than, the other party. And if the result be the construction of an effete and useless agglomeration of mischief-makers it cannot be any less creditable to the one side than the other. However, it cannot be denied that the Upper House is in need of some measure of reform, and it is true that reasonable measures would be welcomed by the House itself, but it would be unwise to attempt to force upon it more than is necessary, for failure would be destructive to the prestige of the party making the attempt and serve simply to preserve the Gilded Chamber in its present condition.

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THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

GERMANY rejoices over the downfall of the Socialists who have lost almost half their representation in the new Parliament. She will now pursue her colonial policy which means "breathing room and bread" for her people. What will interest the general public, which is unconcerned by Germany's overseas development, is the variety of interests represented in the Reichstag and the numbers of persons anxious for room inside its meeting place. There are but 397 deputies; yet for their seats no less than 1,600 candidates entered into competition—more than four for each—a fact which is held to indicate not excessive zeal among the people for popular representation so much as the almost indescribable confusion of German politics. There were said to be no less than eighteen different parties and groups in the last Reichstag. There is a popular saying in Germany that any two men who are interested in politics will inevitably be divided into three different political parties, and evidently it is true.

SIR Charles and Lady Ollivant have arrived at Calcutta.

SIR Andrew Fraser makes a brief visit to Khulna on the 15th instant.

CAPTAIN TYRRELL I. M. S., is laid up with a severe type of pneumonia at Wana.

THE Rajah of Kapurthala arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday morning, and is staying at the Grand Hotel.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

THE Directors have appointed Mr. J. M. Scott to act as Agent at Poona *vice* Mr. W. G. Page transferred to the Indore Branch.

H. M. S. "Sphinx," under the command of Commander W. S. Bowman, R. N., arrived in harbour (yesterday) from Muscat which port she left on the 2nd February.

THE Madras Government have passed orders sanctioning a loan of Rs. 40,000, required by the Municipal Council, Madura, for construction of a general market.

THE proposals of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, for the formation of a second Police sub-division in the Kurnool district, with head-quarters at Oarkapur, has been approved by the local Government.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 5 was 745, giving a death-rate of 48·18 per annum per thousand as against 55·61 in the corresponding period of last year, and 80·00 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 82 died from fever; 64, plague; 1, small-pox 3 measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 60, phthisis; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 185, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa; 32, dysentry; 26, still-born; 88, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 27; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 137; Hindu low cast, 105; Musalman, 145; Parsee, 30; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 28; Eurasian, 2; European, 3. Negro-African, 2; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 360 as against 411 in the corresponding period of last year, and 324 the average over the past five years. The death-rate according to the census of 1906 was 39·28.

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IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AS THE BEST CLUB IN EUROPE,

BY
J. H. YOXALL, M.P.

Is it the best club in Europe? I cannot positively say. To be sure about that one would have to know every club in Europe, and I'm not such a clubbable man as all that. I know something of the "Cercle" in Paris, and a good deal about the most beautiful, comfortable, and almost the least accessible of the London clubs proper. I know the largest clubs in London, and one or two of the smallest. I have been privileged to enter ladies' clubs occasionally; and I have had eleven years' experience of the House of Commons itself. These are my credentials in the matter on which I am asked to write. What there may be in the way of excellent clubs at Brussels, Berlin, or Vienna, I cannot say, but it is not to be expected that London or Paris will be second to Brussels, Berlin, or Vienna in that. And, anyhow, I will warrant that nowhere else is there a "club" so expensive to enter and be member of as the House of Commons has been.

COMPARISONS.

The House of Commons is the "club" with the highest entrance fee. A new member of the Reform, the Carlton, or the Athenæum may have forty or fifty pounds to pay down before he begins to share in the accumulated property, comfort and prestige of such a long-established and exclusive institution. But a candidate for the House of Commons may have to pay eight, ten, or twelve hundred pounds in election expenses, and this every five years or so; indeed, there have been four General Elections since 1891, in fourteen years.

The House of Commons is the "club" the most difficult to enter. Its maximum number of members is much smaller than that of a London club in the select "first flight," and the competition for membership is keener. Even when a man has expended the eight, ten, or twelve hundred pounds, and the labour, breath, and nervous force which a contested election costs him, he is by no means sure of becoming one of the six hundred and seventy elect. For the House of Commons is the "club" for which you are the most easily "blackballed." Elsewhere, at first class London clubs, a candidate's chances are nine to one after nomination; unless more than ten per cent. of the total votes are cast against him he is sure of election; at the Reform, the Carlton, or the Athenæum it takes ten blackballs in each hundred votes to exclude a candidate, and there are no more candidates nominated than there are vacancies to fill. But there are almost always two candidates (or more) for each British constituency, and a majority of even one vote against a candidate may keep him out of the great Westminster "club."

L. S. D. CONTINUED.

Then the House of Commons is also the "club" with the biggest yearly subscription. Ten or twelve guineas may pay a man's annual footing elsewhere, but the cost of remaining a Member of Parliament may annually run into thousands, and is sure in nine cases out of ten to run into hundreds; in subscriptions to political, charitable, and athletic institutions, I mean, over and above the Member's personal expenses. In the Houses of 1895—1900, and 1900—1906 I heard men grumble that their cheques to political, charitable, and athletic institutions in their constituencies mounted up to thousands a year.

This is not the place to discuss whether these things ought to be so—I hold a strong opinion as to that—but so they are. And people who measure the worth of a thing by the cost of it may rest assured that Membership of the House of Commons has been, is now for nine out of ten, and is likely still to be for three out of four, the costliest thing in the way of membership in the world.

I should be sorry to think that most men enter the House of Commons for club purposes only; and it is only because of the current salutation, "Best club in Europe, old man!" with which your cronies slap you on the back after your election, that I am discussing the topic in this way. From the point of view of the pocket the House of Commons is not the best club in Europe; it would be cheaper to become a member of the Reform, Brook's, the Devonshire, the Carlton, the Constitutional, the Athenæum, the Travellers' and all the rest of the first class London clubs together if they all would have you, than to belong to the House of Commons alone.

THE KITCHEN.

There are certain pecuniary per contras, I know. For example, at the House of Commons the members are supplied with food and beverages—some beverages—at next to cost price. Members frequently lunch, now almost always dine, regularly take tea, and often sup, at the House. The *menus* are not so varied, nor is the cooking so good is at a first class London club, but the meals are cheaper. You can lunch on joint (cut and come again, if you choose), two vegetables, bread or biscuits, butter and cheese, for a shilling, and the shilling house dinner includes sweets. Tea with bread and butter costs fivepence, a cup of coffee threepence; I understand that the wines are cheap and good of their kind. A grateful nation provides £2,000 a year out of the taxes towards the "establishment charges" the cost of napery, cutlery, glass, china, earthenware, fuel, scullery and service. Members pay the cost of the rest and a little over.

Meals at the House of Commons are looked after by a Committee of Members called the Kitchen Committee. This interesting coterie is so selected as to include Members who are expert judges of tea, coffee, tobacco, wines, spirits, liquors. The Kitchen Committee for the Session of 1902 (it was about that date, anyhow) laid down a monster vat underground, somewhere in the region where the amiable Guy Fawkes deposited his gunpowder, and filled the vat with whiskey; I understand that a good deal of the liquid is there yet. But I am not an expert in such matters.

In the last House we enjoyed the benevolent offices of a humorous Kitchen Committee. They said to us (in effect), "We have been over-charging you for your luncheons—we have charged you a shilling for a chop or steak with vegetables thrown in. We repent of this. A shilling is too high a charge. In sackcloth and ashes we have been considering the matter, and we are going to let you have your chop or steak for ninepence." So they did. But they charged us threepence for the vegetables and the bread! Such was the Committee's little jest. But I pass to bigger matters.

THE THEATRE ROYAL OF ST. STEPHEN'S.

I suppose there have been clubs—I don't mean the Garrick or clubs for amateur theatricals—which possessed a tiny stage and a miniature auditorium; but at the House of Commons the stage is one of the noblest and most dramatic in the world. To sit on a green bench a private Member, devoid of Ministerial ambition, and watch, study, and understand the players and the play, is at times one of the most thrilling experiences a man of brain can have. A Secretary of State uprises, and you hear in his voice, more than in his words, perhaps, the deep note of intended, impending, inevitable war. News comes of a disaster, and excitedly you listen for the way in which the Government proposes to repair it. A great figure takes the floor, and you hear the first word of a weighed and purposed revolution in a Party; if you have judgment you estimate the coming effect; if you have imagination you perceive the beginning and widening of the rift. Fictive dramas on the stages of the Strand and Aldwych are tame compared with this.

You sit, you listen, you see; you note the devouring war of ambitions, strugglings, jealousies, conflicting parties and policies. If you are acute and deductive you perceive the mainspring of this action, detect the motive of that speech, skilfully wrapped-up though they may be. You note the speedy climb of this young Member, and the slow decline of that old one one. You understand *au fond* what Mr. A. is looking for, how cleverly Mr. B. jockeyed Mr. C.—why Mr. D. is not a Minister, and why Mr. E. is—how it was that Mr. F ceased to be a Whip—why Mr. G. crossed the floor and joined the other party—how Mr. H. missed the Woolsack—the reasons why Mr. I. was knighted—and why Mr. J. expects to be made a Judge. No drama so intense, though veiled, as here; no centre of human interest so active, though usually calm; no clash of ambitions so fierce, though courteous. And we struggle for places at this theatre like pittites at a "first night."

THE CLUB HOUSE.

It is true that places are scarce, that the House and its precincts are too small, that the architectural arrangements of seventy years ago are ill-suited to the needs and comforts of to-day. To see the House of Commons at its fullest is to see the Members packed like sardines. Gasping sardines, live sardines, mutually uncomfortable. The dining-room and tea-room are too small, the smoke-room swelters over the kitchen, the stock of books and magazines in the library is a disgrace to a nation with a great Literature, and anything like quiet and seclusion for writing is almost impossible to obtain. But where else will you see so magnificent a club-house, rich in beauty and memories? Here Hampden stood—there Perceval fell; here Charles I began his attack on Parliament—there he ended it. Through yonder closed-up arch went poor wretches into the Star-Chamber. Here Strafford was tried. Burke thundered here, here Sheridan pleaded, there Warren Hastings stood at the bar. And so forth, almost endlessly. And over and around it all the high and calm magnificence of the Perpendicular Gothic, that exclusively strong and national English style.

MOUTH-HONOUR.

It is a proud thing to be a Member of this club. There is an inward and spiritual grace about such membership, and there is also the outer manifestation. Dangerously it titillates the self-conceit to be a Member. You come to the end of Parliament Street on your way to your place in Parliament; observant constables spy you instantly, and in a trice the double stream of traffic to and from Westminster Bridge is peremptorily halted, to let you—mere you, small you—go safely and quickly to your place; and what other club can give its members distinctive marks of honour, with which to adorn their names? But again, to nobler matters than these.

THE CLUB MEETINGS.

What other club than this affords its members such food for thought, such opportunities for useful work, such a responsible sense of being at the heart of National and Imperial affairs and the need of being fit for them? Every club has its annual meeting, when the committee are elected, the accounts presented, perennial grumbles heard. But at Westminster there is a meeting five days a week for six months in the year. Nearly thirty days a year are given to the accounts of the United Kingdom. Of a morning you sit in a Committee-room judicially, one of four Members, before whom may come a county, a city, a great company, to plead for leave to carry out some vast concern. A club meeting will discuss the acquirement of a second telephone, or the housing of books in the smoke room. But at the Westminster meetings there is no topic, no policy, no Colony, or State, or Empire or conjunction which does not come before the Members for dicussion, for discisions, in its turn. At Westminster you move and have your being in an atmosphere of tact, skilful management, the glow of brilliant oratory, the tonic of firm resolution, the consciousness of far-flung influence; and, I hope, the sense of duty to the people and the greatness which you—unworthy you—have been called in your share to represent.

THE ROLL.

Is it the best club in Europe? What of its clubmen? Clubs print the list of their members past and present. Call the roll of the House of Commons; recount only a few of the great and famous of the past, who were proud to be Members there. Bacon, Blake, Bright, Burke, Canning, Castlereagh, Chatham, Cobden, Cromwell, Derby, Disraeli, Eliot, Fox, Gladstone, Grattan, Grey, Grote, Hampden, Hyde, Marvel, Mill, More, Newton, Palmerston, Peel, Pitt, Pym, Russell, Salisbury, Sheridan, Sydney, Somers, Wentworth, Wilberforce—these are but a few out of hundreds of specially notable names. The Member of the House of Commons who knows the past of the House ought to be jealous of its present, and be careful to continue, so far as in him lies, by his votes and behaviour, the great traditions of the noble place; not to be a clubman merely, though of the finest club in the world, but to uphold the Mother of Parliaments in her plenitude of years; to praise and exult in her, sing her and laud her—as I do now.

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THE AMIR SIRAJ-UL MILLAT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipal Address to the Amir is not to be presented, so it may be hardly considered worth while to discuss its inaccuracies. But it should not be saddled with what is called an inaccuracy which is after all not an inaccuracy at all. In the matter of the proper title of the Amir, the Hon. Secretary of the Mahomedan Anjuman i-Ahbab has pointed out in your columns that the title 'Siraj-ul-Millat,' given in the Address, should be 'Zia-ul-Millat.' I am afraid the Secretary is himself mistaken as the title in the Address is quite correct. He evidently confounds the title of the present Amir's father, Abdur Rahman, with his own. In a very interesting work, published in India only two years ago, by a Mussulman scholar in close touch with Afghan notables and conversant with Afghan politics called *Nairang-i-Afghan*, which gives recent Afghan history, it is said that the Afghan people conferred on Abdur Rahman the title of *Zia ul-Millat-Wad-Din* meaning 'the Light of the People and Religion.' But they bestowed the somewhat inferior title of *Siraj-ul-Millat-Wad Din* meaning the 'Lamp of the People and Religion' on his son, Habibulah, the present Amir, soon after his accession. He too may receive the higher title in course of time; but he is now 'Siraj-ul-Millat' not 'Zia-ul-Millat,' to wit, a 'lamp' but not 'light.' In the answer that the Amir sent on the 3rd of last month to the welcome of the Viceroy on crossing the frontier he signed himself "Siraj-ul-Millat-Wad-Din." This ought to be conclusive.

Syed Amir Ali, the well-known Mahomedan scholar and late Judge of the Bengal High Court, also refers to these titles of the present Amir and his late father, in the article on "Afghanistan and its Ruler" which he has contributed to the January *Nineteenth Century and After*, just received. He also refers to the excellent Afghan history *Nairang-i-Afghan* of Syed Mahomed Hossain. "How Abdul Rahman," says the Syed, "reconciled the assumption of the title of 'the Light of the People and Religion' (Zia-ul-Millat-Wad-Din), which the nation had bestowed on him with his spiritual allegiance to the Ottoman Caliph. it is difficult to say. The place which the late Amir had won in the hearts of his subjects by his devotion to their interests is now held by his son who has received from them the title of Siraj-ul-Millat-Wad-Din." (Page 6.)

This elucidation of the proper title of our honoured guest "whom the King delighteth to honour," will interest your readers; but it is strange it should have been called forth by the letter of a Mahomedan Munshi of an Anjuman, who might be supposed to be versed in titles pertaining to Mahomedan Princes. He ought to have known that the 'Lamp' of his faith has not yet become 'the Light' thereof, shedding its refulgent lustre all around. Very likely, after the present tour, during which 'the lamp, is doubtless being well trimmed and made ready, let us hope, for shedding increased lustre on his people, it may blaze forth into the light, and very refulgent light too. The Government of the British Empire has already acknowledged his increased importance by styling him His Majesty, the Afghan nation ought to follow suit and proclaim him 'the Light of its Faith.' But till then he should be called the 'Lamp' only, Siraj-ul-Millat Wad-Din."

What strikes one as very strange in this whole matter, is that our Municipality should have been correct in styling the distant Amir by his proper title, a mistake in which might be considered pardonable, but should have gone astray in styling its own renowned Governor of a former day incorrectly. But it does not matter very much now practically, as the address is to be shelved; though, even on its shelves, the Municipality should not preserve such an inaccurate document, reflecting on its knowledge and learning, uncorrected.—Yours &c.,

R. P. KARKARIA.

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Northcote, whose regard for the progress of Indian women is well-known, is extremely desirous of having Indian Ladies' work well represented at the first Australian Exhibition of Women's work to be held in December. She is the President of it, and takes keen interest in the same. With the object of meeting the desire of Her Excellency and of adopting measures to secure the best Exhibits for the Exhibition, Lord Jenkins invited a few ladies and gentlemen, representing the different communities, to an informal meeting at her residence, Pedder Road, on yesterday. All charges connected with transit and insurance on Exhibits which are donations or on loan, will be paid by the Exhibition. Articles loaned will be carefully repacked and returned, carriage paid.

THE WAR OF THE HOUSES.

IRELAND TO BE NEGLECTED.

Fight on the Land Tenure Bill.

PROPOSED RECONSTITUTION OF THE LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

[The following passage should be added to last night's message concerning the Government's programme] :—

"Temperance and Irish measures will probably be relegated to the background and the English Land Bill placed in the fore front, an additional rallying cry to the Education Bill thus being obtained."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne have issued summonses to their followers, stating that the Session promises to be of unusual interest and importance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 7

The London Correspondent to the *Pioneer* wired on the 6th instant to the effect that the *Daily Telegraph* understands that Lord Newton is drafting a Bill re-constituting the House of Lords in a manner which it is believed will command general agreement. It provides a nucleus of ex-Ministers with English Representative Peers elected similarly to the Scotch and Irish, with a number of Life Peers.

THE LAND TENURE BILL.

Should the Land Tenure Bill ever become law, which few people think is probable, two incidents will be remembered which stamp its history as both peculiar and eventful. In the first place, it originated as a private member's bill, and was eventually "fathered" by the Government. In the second place, it was responsible for the usual occurrence of a continuous sitting of nineteen hours in the House of Commons, and has been almost as severely criticised by Ministerialists as by the Opposition. These circumstances attracted to it more attention than it otherwise might have had, and gave fuller publicity to its extraordinary provisions.

Having passed through the Committee and report stages in the House of Commons, the bill will very shortly be passed on to the House of Lords. Owing to the strenuous opposition from both sides of the lower Chamber, some of the most objectionable clauses contained in the original draft have been drastically altered, but what is left occasions considerable alarm and resentment in certain quarters. The avowed object of the measure is to extend, cheapen, and simplify the law of compensation for tenants' improvements, "in the interests of good husbandry." How is it proposed to effect this by the amended provision? The tenant may, on determination of the tenancy, claim compensation for adding to the agricultural value of the holding, the amount of compensation to be fixed by a single arbitrator. He may also claim compensation for damage to his crops by game which he has not a lawful right to kill, any agreement to the contrary being void; but if allowance has been made in fixing the rent in respect of such damage, the arbitrator, in assessing the compensation, shall have regard to such allowance, and make reasonable deduction for it. The tenant is to have perfect freedom of cropping of arable lands and disposal of produce, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, provided he does not cause injury or deterioration to the holding; he may claim compensation if his tenancy is terminated for "reasons inconsistent with good estate management"; and he may execute without the landlord's consent building repairs when they are necessary for the proper cultivation of the land, if the landlord has himself refused to do the work.

UNNECESSARY INTERFERENCE.

These are the main proposals which have impelled Mr. Balfour to suggest that the Government are in this bill treating the landlord as a criminal qua landlord, for it will be observed that the bill is framed solely in the interests of tenants. It is on the broad ground of unnecessary interference with the relationship between landlord and tenant that opponents of the bill mostly take their stand. In the course of several interviews with gentlemen who are thorough masters of the subject of agriculture, our representative discovered one predominating and undeviating view—that there is neither reason nor justification for the measure. The absence of substantial motive was particularly emphasised by Mr. O. H. Giddy of the well known firm of Messrs. Giddy and Giddy. This gentleman declared that there is universal curiosity to know what prompted the bill. "What necessity is there for it?" he queried. "It is not asked for by the farmers. In recently dealing with an estate of 22,000 acres I failed to find one amongst the large number of tenants who had even heard of the bill, much less asked for it. Of course, when once they hear of it, and discover that it is entirely in their interests, they may be expected to regard it very favourably. But I entirely dispute that eventually they will find it operates in their interest; for, depend upon it, the more you interfere with the relationship between landlord and farmer, the worse it is for the farmer. There are quite sufficient disabilities attaching to the holding of land at the present time, and if you add to them, particularly in districts where farming is not so prosperous, I am quite certain you will deter landlords from letting their land."

The latter point was emphasised by another gentleman, holding an official office, who prophesied that the outcome of piling penalties upon the landlords would almost inevitably result in many landlords farming their own land and declining to let to tenants at all, thereby avoiding arbitrary claims for compensation. "If that comes about," he explained, "I fail to see how the tenant will benefit, but I can see very clearly how he will suffer. And if he suffers the object of the Government, which I have not the slightest doubt is to cultivate the good opinion and possible support of the farmer, will not only have lamentably failed, but a feeling of resentment rather than admiration will have been created."

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

To group the various opinions collected on the many other points raised, they amount in effect to this. By the terms of the clauses which entitle the tenant to compensation, the landlord is placed at a serious disadvantage as a party to the issues raised, and the tenant acquires such an interest in his holding as in effect to become part owner. In other words, dual ownership is created, which implies some amount of confiscation of the landlord's rights in his own property. Concurrently, there must be a growing disposition to refrain from investing capital in land. The clause giving absolute freedom as to cropping is bound to encourage inferior farming in many instances. Land now in arable cultivation may be put to permanent pasture, and that would of necessity displace many agricultural labourers, the proportion of whom is reckoned at about five or six to every 200 acres of arable land. As a consequence of the greater causes of friction, there is bound to be increased litigation. If the charges on land, which are payable by the landlord, are increased, it follows that the security is more burdened, and will be less sought. By reason of the increased disablities imposed upon landowners, there will be a tendency to break up properties and create small landlords, which is precisely what we are assured tenants do not desire. "I was recently concerned in the sale of a very large estate," said one well-known land and estate agent, "where the universal request of the tenants was, 'Sell to one man if you can.' In spite of the outcry against the large landowner, the tenant, as a rule, prefers him, because he finds him easier to deal with than the small landlord, and regards him as a man of substance. But if new burdens are added to proprietorship there will be less willingness on the part of men of this class to invest in land." "What landowner," it was added, "is going quietly to accept the position that freedom of contract with tenants is not open to him as it is in every other sphere? What has the English landlord done to merit such doubt of his fairness? Naturally, he does not oppose any improvements on his land which are likely to increase its value, and for such improvements the tenant is entitled to compensation under the law as it stands. Very frequently the landlord is a much better farmer than his tenants, consequently he should be given the same liberty of saying how his land should be treated."

Such are the objections of the landed interest to the manifold defects of the Land Tenure Bill. And, apparently, those whom the measure is obviously framed to benefit share to some extent in many of those objections, having a shrewd suspicion that no amount of legislation can be of real service to them if it fosters discord between them and their landlords. To quote again: "Tenants as a body are not so convinced of their isolated position as to see any advantage in being treated separately, and as having no concern with their landlords. In no calling of life is harmony of object so indispensable as in that of agriculture. This bill creates discord." That is the studied declaration of one who speaks more for the landlords than the tenants. Here is the outspoken utterance of a Buckinghamshire tenant farmer protesting against the inadequacy of Lord Carrington's recent defence of the bill: "The average tenant farmer knows his business as well as anyone, and does not want any Government tinkering between himself and his landlord. If the Government want to do anything for British agriculture, let them do something substantial or leave it alone, and not tinker and make mischief between londlord and tenant. I look upon my landlord as my best friend. The British farmer has been fighting with his back to the wall for years asking for bread. In the shape of fairplay now he is offered a stone in the guise of this mischief-making Land Tenure Bill."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JUDGMENT IN THE WADIA CASE.

A Parsee and English Wife.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The King's Bench has given judgment in the case of Hall. *vs.* Wadia, a Parsee gentleman, for breach of contract relating to the joint residence of Mr. Wadia and his wife, who is an English girl, with his wife's grandmother. The Court awarded the plaintiff £2,470 damages and costs.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

A Quiet Luncheon.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Their Majesties lunched with Monsieur Falliere at the Elysee. The guests included the Members of the Cabinet. There were no toasts.

NEW PERSIAN BANK.

Concession in Return for a Loan.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that a concession for a National Bank, with a capital of five millions sterling, has been signed. The Bank receives numerous privileges including the right to issue notes after the expiry of the concession to the Imperial Bank of Persia, which, however, has fifty years to run. The new bank is required to lend to the Persian Government £666,000 sterling, half of which is to be lent before the 21st of March; otherwise the concession is annulled.

ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF.

Sentenced Confirmed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The Tsar has confirmed the sentence on Admiral Nebogatoff of ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.

THE CHURCH TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

Peace in Sight.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

There is every indication that the French Bishops will agree to Monsieur Briand's proposals for a settlement, and peace is now assured.

THE COMMISSION ON FEHIM PASHA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The Commission, mentioned in Reuter's message of the 3rd instant, is examining into all the misdeeds of Fehim Pasha who is forbidden to leave the house.

REACTIONARY MANCHU REGIME IN CHINA.

Appointment of an Incompetent General.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Reuter's Peking correspondent telegraphs that an incompetent Manchu General has been appointed to command four divisions of Yuan Shi Kai's army, whose system of regular payment of the troops is likely to suffer under the reactionary Manchu regime.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

LONDON FEBRUARY 7.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen.

[The Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen of Hawhurst, P.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., was born in 1831. He was Chancellor of Oxford University since 1903. He was formerly a member of the firm of Fruhling and Goschen; was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; and was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, 1882; was Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Paymaster-General from Nov. 1865 to Jan. 1866; and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from date till July 1866; President of Poor Law Board, 1868-70; and First Lord of Admiralty from 1871-74; he was engaged on special mission to Constantinople from May 1880-81; accepted office of Chancellor of Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's 2nd administration, Jan. 1887; became First Lord of Admiralty, June 1895; he sat for London from 1863-80; and for Ripon 1880-85; when he was elected for East Edinbrugh; Lord Rector of Aberdeen University 1887; Lord Rector of Edinburgh University 1890; M.P. (C,) St. George's Hanover Sq., 1887-1900. First Lord of the Admiralty, 1895-1900. He was created a Viscount in 1900. His eldest son Hon. George Joachim is the heir to the title.]

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oceana with the homeward Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on Thursday.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

FULL COMPARATIVE RETURNS.

Composition of the New Reichstag.

HEAVY SOCIALIST LOSSES.

PRINCE VON BULOW'S MAJORITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBURAY 7.

Prince von Bulow now commands a trustworthy majority of 43 in the Reichstag.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The German elections are completed. The representations in the Reichstag are respectively:—

	NEW.	OLD.
Conservatives	59	52
Centre Party..............	105	101
Socialists	43	79
Imperialists	55	51
Radicals..............	39	30

Last night there was a great patriotic demonstration before Prince Buelow's and the Emperor's palaces. The Emperor addressed the Crowd and thanked his subjects for doing their duty to the Fatherland. The elections had proved that Germany not only can ride, but can ride down all that is in her way.

[In a general way, German political parties and groups may be roughly divided into three main divisions: the Right, the Centre, and the left. The Right is composed of several more or less reactionary parties and groups. The Centre consists of Ultramontane Clericals, the political representatives of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. The Left consists of several Radical groups and of the Social Democrats, who are always in opposition to the Imperial Government. This classification, however, is far from being complete, in as much as it gives no account of the score of parties and groups which make up these three main divisions. The Right consists of three parties, the German Conservatives, the Imperial Conservatives and the National Liberals, and two groups, the Agrarians and the Anti-Semites. The German Conservatives, who numbered 52 deputies in the last Reichstag, and the Imperial Conservatives, who numbered 19, differ from one another only slightly in their political aims. Both sections of Conservatives stand for Prussian reaction in its extreme form, and oppose all the reforms demanded by the parties of the Left for the purpose of bringing the Government of Germany more closely into touch with the democratic spirit of the age. They are opposed to the introduction of constitutional Parliamentary government, and they demand vigorous coercive measures for the suppression of the Social Democratic movement. In foreign affairs they support a strong aggressive policy, and they are in favour of colonial expansion as well as of a substantial increase of the German navy.

The National Liberals, who numbered 49 members in the last Reichstag, are somewhat more progressive than the Conservatives in regard to social and political legislation, but equally aggressive in regard to foreign, colonial, naval and military questions. The Conservatives are primarily the party of the Prussian landowners, while the National Liberals, although they have revealed some agrarian tendencies in recent years, count many supporters among the great industrial and commercial capitalists. The Agrarians, who numbered six members in the last Reichstag, demand a still more prohibitive tariff on agricultural imports than at present exist, in the interests of German landowners and farmers.

The Anti-Semites, who numbered eleven deputies, in the last Reichstag, combat the growing influence of the Jews in the political, commercial and public life of Germany. The Anti-Semites are sub-divided into three groups known respectively as the German Social party, the Christian Socialist party and the German Reform party. The avowed object of the Ultramontane Clericals, commonly known as the Centre, who num bered 100 members in the last Reichstag, is to promote, by means of their political influence, the religious and temporal interests of the Roman Catholic Church, and they have carried out this policy with great skill in the past.

The Social Democrats, who numbered 81 deputies in the last Reichstag, are the most important party of the Left, and their ambitious programme embraces many points, including the abolition of the monarchy, the establishment of a republic, the overthrow of the established order of society, and the substitution of a socialistic commonwealth for the present system of capitalism and private property. The Social Democrats demand far-reaching social and labour reforms as instalments of their complete programme. They are bitter enemies of a strong foreign policy, and propose that Germany should abandon the colonies which she has secured at a great cost of human lives and money. As advocates of universal peace, they are resolute opponents of naval expansion, and indeed vote against all expenditure for naval purposes. They advocate the abolition of the standing army and the substitution of a national militia to be employed only for purposes of defence. The Radicals of the Left are hopelessly divided among themselves, and their political in fluence is quite insignificant compared with that of the Social Democrats.

THE "DREADNOUGHT" TRIALS.

Official Report.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

The "Dreadnought" reports that she maintained a speed of 17½ knots on her run to Trinidad. She could have steamed another thousand miles at the same speed without recoaling.

AMERICA AND BRITAIN.

In the Van of Peace,

DINNER TO MR. BRYCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Lord Roberts presided at a banquet given by the Pilgrims Club in honour of Mr. James Bryce, the new British Ambassador to America. The American and Japanese Ambassadors were present.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid proposed the health of Mr. Bryce who, in his reply, dwelt upon the common destiny of the Anglo-Saxon races which was to lead the van as peacemakers.

EAST AFRICAN NATIVES.

Necessity for Technical Education.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Speaking at a dinner given by the African Society, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hayes Sadler urged the necessity for technical education amongst the natives of East Africa.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE BALL.

An Immense Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 7.

The members of the Indian Civil Service gave their annual ball at the Chutter Manzil last night. The function was a great success. Nearly six hundred attended. Sir John Hewett and party were present, also General and Lady Locke-Elliott and guests from Bombay, Calcutta and all the local outstations.

THE AMIR.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF DEPARTURE.

State Ball at Government House.

VISIT TO MESSRS. BURN AND CO'S. WORKS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

The Amir has again postponed his departure from Calcutta. He will attend the State Ball at Government House on Friday and will very probably leave next day, though it is possible he may decide to stay over Saturday, to attend the races, and leave for Bombay on Sunday.

This afternoon His Majesty visited the works of Messrs. Burn and Company, at Howrah, and spent a couple of hours going over the shops and buildings. He showed himself deeply interested in the machinery and in the works which were being executed, asking many questions.

His Majesty placed some large orders with the firm.

The Amir is busy practising English and, judging from his questions and his evident appreciation of the answers, is already fairly well versed in the language.

Yesterday at the Indian Exhibition he showed particular interest in the yarns and fabrics exhibited by the Petit Mills of Bombay and declared his intention of visiting them when in that City.

The Amir was to have visited Messrs. Burn and Co's Cossipur Works yesterday but changed his mind and spent the morning quietly at Hastings House. After breakfast His Highness inspected the Army Clothing Factory at Alipur. From there he went to the Zoological Gardens, being the third visit to that place.

This afternoon the Amir will pay a visit to the Foreign Office.

The Amir placed a number of orders with Messrs Burn & Co, Sibpur, whose works he visited yesterday, including a large suspension bridge for Jellalabad and several smaller bridges. His Highness leaves Howrah at ten o'clock on Saturday night and is due in Bombay at 7-20 on Tuesday morning. This afternoon the Amir went to Princess Ghat and crossed to Marguerita in the large yacht belonging to Mr. Smith. He stayed on board some time then left for the Fete. He dines at Belevedre this evening.

THE LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

Sara Site Most Likely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

A pamphlet, presenting the views of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Lower Ganges bridge project, has been published. The Chamber adhere to their former views that a Bridge should be built at Sara.

PEARL OYSTER FISHERIES AT MERGUI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

The Secretary of State has sent out two experts, Messrs. Brown and Simpson, who arrived from Bombay on the 1st instant to investigate and report on the pearl oyster fisheries and banks at Mergui.

GREEN TEA BONUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee announces that from 1st to 31st January the first instalment (3 pies per pound) of 6 pies per pound has been paid on 1,89,426 lbs. of Green tea.

The quantity on which bonus has been paid from the 1st of June 1906 to 31st of January 1907 is 1,166,886lbs.

MONSOONISH WEATHER.

Hail and Thunder in Cawnpore,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 7.

Weather of a remarkably monsoonish character has been experienced here during the past two days with sharp cold winds. A thunder storm, followed by a steady downpour, occurred here last night, and though the morning was fine and bright, clouds gathered towards the evening, giving heavy rain up to half past 9 o'clock when a smart hailstorm swept over the town. Rain has now ceased.

MR. GOKHALE'S CAMPAIGN.

Definition of Swadeshism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhhale speaking at Allahabad on Swadeshism said that "the premature imposition of Free Trade on unprepared India resulted in the utter destruction of her industries." After arguing that it was misleading to contend that India was prosperous because her exports were growing more rapidly than her imports, and that there was increase in the consumption of precious metals, he said.—"There were four difficulties which had to be overcome. There was the want of scientific industrial knowledge; the want of enterprise, the capital, and sacrifice. Agricultural improvements were an imperative necessity for India. To tackle successfully the industrial problem, it was essential to acquire expert scientific technical knowledge, and capitalists were to be persuaded to utilise their capital. Production and consumption were also essential. Whoever did any of these helped the Swadeshi cause. Tata, for instance, was a great manufacturer of cloth at Bombay. If he drove a motor car it could not be said that he was not a Swadeshite. What answer could be given if he were to say that he was producing cloth for the country and he was a better Swadeshite than any one else?"

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Sport in Travancore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 7.

Sir Arthur Lawley and Lord Wenlock are enjoying good sport on the Travancore hills. The former got two ibex and one wild dog yesterday, some also good sambhur. Lord Wenlock shot a brown-back ibex. Lady Lawley accompanied the party all day over most difficult country.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

Work at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 7.

The Factory Commission, now in Madras, yesterday inspected the Buckingham mills, the neighbouring Carnatic Mills being visited this morning.

SIR Frederick Nicholson, I. C. S. (retired), is now engaged investigating the Fishing Industry on the Coromandel Coast.

THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Report for the Past Year.

SIR A. FRASER'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

The Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held in Park Street last night, with Sir Andrew Fraser, the President, in the Chair. The Report stated that the total number of members at the close of 1906 was 407 against 357 of the previous year, while the Credit Balance of the Society was Rs. 1,79,519 against Rs. 1,93,143 of the preceding year.

Sir Andrew Fraser then delivered a speech in which he alluded to his numerous engagements as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal which had prevented him from taking that interest in the work of the Society he would have liked to have done.

His Honor then referred to membership of Society which, though large, might be much greater. He said at the same time:—

"I cannot help feeling that there are men who ought to be members of this Society and are not. A very large number of those who come out to India or who are employed in this country are educated men, who ought to be interested in such subjects as engage the attention of the Society. More than that—their work is of such a character that it would be greatly improved if they gave themselves to the study of such subjects. Take, for example, my own Service. Surely a member of that service may be expected to be deeply interested in the differentiation of races and in the study of their languages, of their history and antiquities and even more of their present customs and characteristics. Surely such a study must be of the greatest interest, and surely it would be of great profit indeed to any man of education destined either for Judicial or Executive work in this country, I, most certainly, do not think that proficiency in Indian languages alone ought to be regarded as an adequate claim to advancement in the public service. It is a serious blunder to promote men with a turn for study and facility for passing examinations to situations for which they are otherwise unfit. But I most certainly do think that a knowledge of the language of the people is essential for that free intercourse with them by which alone can be acquired that knowledge of their customs, characteristics and feelings, the importance of which cannot be overstated.

We hear a great deal at the present time about the power of sympathy in the Government and in the intercourse between races. I believe that power to be incalculable. But sympathy, if partly a quality of heart, is also an attribute of the mind; it is at least to be partly informed. To put myself in another's place and so to be in a position to treat him as I should like to be treated if in his place, I must understand him. I must know something about his history, about his environment, about what he is. Anything that advances this knowledge is worth encouraging."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM.

Government Resolution on the Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 7.

A Resolution of the Local Government on the Report of Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam says:—The fifteen transferred districts of Bengal taken over by the new Province, contain no fewer than 18,418 Public Educational Institutions in which 600,000 pupils are studying and the system in force in those districts differs materially from that obtaining in Assam and it is accordingly impossible, within the short time since the constitution of the Province to amalgamate the two systems. The existing Educational Institutions have been adopted by the new Province as they stood, and the present Report takes stock of the educational resources of the Province and contains no record of large or comprehensive reforms. There are thus two systems—one sprung up in the thickly populated districts of Eastern Bengal which contain 24,661,791 inhabitants, and the other evolved for the scattered and highly heterogeneous races numbering 6,126,343 folk inhabiting two valleys and mountain ranges of Assam, the former largely of spontaneous growth, decentralised and lightly controlled indeed—almost beyond control; while the other is a recent scheme devised out of the small and backward Province and controlled by the State or by local bodies, a scheme which has nevertheless produced the highly popular course of secondary education. Now the work of the new department is to consider which of the elements of these two systems are most worthy of retention.

THE SLAVES.

(1)

We pulled in the wave-swept 'Bireme'—we toiled in the virgin field,
We fought for the strongest chieftain—if death called it found us steeled :—
Our home, it was hardy and open,—the ocean, the hill-top, the glen—
Our food was the fruit of our killing, but—we lived and we loved like *men*.

(2)

The Right of the man was the might of the man—
Our fathers acknowledged that same,
The victor in fight was the victor in love and proudly he bore his name.
We loved and were loved with the sum of a life—no puny a passion upgrew:
Our lot was to plunder, or plundered to be—but those who survived were *True*.

(3)

Ye moil at the desk and the counter—Ye wilt 'neath the sweater's thumb,
Ye sneer at the freedom of tillage—preferring the thraldom of slum:
Ye fight with the libel and slander—with the band that blares loudest ye bray,
Ye love—Gods must jeer at the naming—like sexless things bred of the clay.

(4)

So long as ye wear the broad-cloth, ye pamper yourselves with pride,
Ye smirk with an ape-like vainness—with puerile mind deride
The frame-stringing healthy labour of shovel and pick and plough—
Declaiming it 'slavery,' 'serfdom'—your birthright as 'freed men' avow.

(5)

Likewise so breed ye your children—pulling and weakly and mean,
Matters not heart, mind nor marrow, so be their clothing is clean.
Coop them in fatuous folly—teach them the 'sistra' and 'lyre,'
Ignorant—uncomprehending, that gold must be passed through the fire.

(6)

Where are the leaders to teach ye—show ye the earth is full wide—
Bring ye to sense for a season—ship ye on alien tide:
Would we could foster the grafting, take ye by thousands and ten:
Slay ye or flay ye by force—an' it needs—so we should turn ye out *Men*.

(7.)

Out on Ye! Up with ye! Spiritless souls—Sunder your fetters and fly!
Back to the earth that your sires espoused; Train ye your arm and your eye;
Wrest ye your ration from forest and fell: fertilise moorland and fen;
Live; Love; Fight—die if the Gods so decree—but do them each bravely like Men,

R. E. G.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ended on the 15th December amounted to Rs. 24,697, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,065. The total earnings from 1st July to 15th December were Rs. 3,52 597, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 12,992.

THE FAR EAST.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES.

The Opium Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 12.

T. E. Lü, Hai-huan and Sheng Kung-pao in conjunction with H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang of the Liangkiang Province, have telegraphed to the Peking Government concerning the present great famine in Kiangpeh. Their Excellencies state that, there are now about 30,000 and 50,000 homeless men, women and children at Tsingkiang-pu and Yangchou respectively, who are anxiously waiting for relief and aid from the Chinese authorities. These have not sufficient funds in hand to relieve them, although fully Tls. 1,500,000 have already been distributed among the sufferers, mostly natives of Huaian, Hauchou and Haichou who have eaten all the available grass and the barks of trees in their native districts, prior to their leaving for Tsingkiangpu and Yangchou.

In view of the cold weather and the exhausted state of the Provincial Treasuries at Nanking and Soochow at the present moment and also the deplorable condition of the sufferers their Excellencies ask for Imperial sanction to collect Tls. 1,500,000 by the establishment of an office at Shanghai for selling substantive official ranks, titles and decorations for the relief of these destitute people. The office will be closed as soon as the fixed amount of money is collected by the memorialists. It is still unknown whether the request will be passed or not but the requests for coining 200,000,000 copper cents in the Copper Mint at Nanking for using specially among the poor sufferers has been granted.

On the joint request of H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang and H. E. Lu Hai-huan, Treaty Commissioner and Chairman of the Famine Committee at Shanghai, the various Viceroys and Governors of the Province have been commanded by the Throne each to send Tls. 30,000 or more to Shanghai without the least delay for relieving the large number of sufferers at Tsingkiangpu and Yangchou, because the fund at the disposal of the foreign and Chinese Committee formed in Shanghai and other Chinese charitable institutions are utterly inadequate to meet the calls at the two districts.

COMING TERRORS.

A letter just received from Pere Thomas, S.J., who is stationed at Yaowan, a market town about 20 miles North of Such'ien Hsin on the Grand Canal, draws a sad picture of the conditions existing in the Hsuchow prefecture a month ago—but which have become aggravated in the interval. He estimates the number of starving people in this one prefecture at nearly a million. The letter says:—I know a good many families who formerly were well off and who are now reduced to eating once or twice a day a horrible mixture of leaves and roots; and we are only at the beginning of the most frightful misery. The winter will be terrible; for the people who have no money to buy the necessaries are of course without means to redeem the winter clothing they (as is customary) pawned in the spring, and for many there is no prospect but death from either hunger or cold. To all these horrors is added that of brigandage; and much robbery, if not more serious trouble, is anticipated.

Judging from information gathered from the best population from what I have seen myself in a large number of villages I give I think a very low estimate when I say that after deducting the number of those who have made their way south, there must be in each sub-prefecture at least 150,000 starving people; and there are in addition all those who are encamped in the neighbourhood of Tsingkiang and whom the officials are trying to induce to return to their homes by promises of rice distribution there and of money. But taking the 5 sub-prefectures of which I have charge, namely P'eichow, Such'ien, Hsien, Suining, Hsi Chow and multiplying 150 to 175 thousand by five a total of close on 1,000,000 is reached.

With a view to alleviating this distress and preventing disorder, the officials had considerable quantities of wheat and rice brought up the Grand Canal for sale at cost price. Many merchants availing themselves of the exemption from taxation granted to relief grain did the same, but once the grain had arrived, they would only sell it at exorbitant prices, making large profits from the sale. Thus though there may be supplies of wheat and rice, the people will still die of hunger, because they have not the wherewithal to purchase it.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Below I give a letter addressed by thirteen British firms interested in the opium traffic to H. B. M.'s Consul-General on the subject of the movement in favour of the suppression of opium-smoking. The signatories, who have large interests at stake, understand that negotiations are in progress or are contemplated between the Chinese and the British Government with the object of restricting and ultimately of abolishing the importation of opium into China. They urge, therefore, that, as they will be materially affected by any agreement arrived at, they should be consulted and kept informed of the progress of the pourparlers. The request is a perfectly legitimate one, and it may be expected that the Home Government will pay due consideration to all representations on the subject. Hitherto, in spite of a strong desire to see China rid herself of all her bad habits and customs, the Cabinet has, fortunately, shown no inclination in the present instance to help China unless she is in earnest in her attempt to help herself. In other words, while all overtures relating to the suppression of the opium traffic will be favourably entertained by the British Government, it is unlikely that it would bind itself to any definite course of action, until there has been time to decide whether the Chinese authorities really intend and are able to suppress opium-smoking. This attitude in no way implies lack of sympathy with the anti-opium movement; it merely argues reasonable precaution based on very long experience of Chinese characteristics, the suppression of opium-smoking can be effected without reference to the British Government and without paying any thought to the amount annually imported. The importation will stop automatically directly the habit of smoking opium is discontinued in China. Accordingly the signatories to the letter to Sir Pelham Warren will be well advised to keep quite as sharp a look out on the anti-opium crusade in China itself as they are anxious to keep on the negotiations between the two Governments. So far, the campaign against opium would seem to have met with any degree of success only in Chihli or, possibly it might be safer to say, in Tientsin immediately under the eagle eye of H.E. Yuan Shih-kai. Considerable talk and more printing ink are devoted to the subject in Shanghai, but concrete results are yet lacking. This, however, cannot be adduced as a proof that the movement is not being taken up earnestly. Far more good is likely to be effected if the Chinese authorities set about the task quietly and deliberately, than if they proceed to blow trumpets before they have set to work and then allow their energy to cool down in two months' time.

THE LETTER TO THE CONSUL-GENERAL

The following letter, dated January 7, which has been forwarded to H. B. M's Consul-General states:—

The proposals recently made by the Chinese Government to prohibit the consumption of Opium in China are naturally of such great importance to us British Merchants who deal in this commodity that we think we are entitled to the earliest information as to what is proposed to be done in the matter by H. B. M. Government.

It may be known to you that India exports to China every year about 75,000 chests of Opium of value of about Tls. 50,000,000, and the whole trade is carried on by the British Merchants, who at the preent moment hold enormous stocks in Shanghai and Hongkong, the value of which may be roughly put down at Tls. 10,000,000. The magnitude of these figures speaks for itself, and makes it obvious how our interests must be affected by the sudden contemplated changes.

Though we claim no voice on the question of the extinction of the trade, we do claim to be heard as to the manner in which such extinction should be carried out. It is most important that in order not to entail heavy and ruinous losses on us, the suppression of the trade should be carried out gradually and any measures that are framed should give ample time to the merchants to work off their stocks in hand or contracted for. We feel confident that the British Authorities will not refuse to accept representations and suggestions from those so heavily interested and specially qualified to give them.

When it is known definitely what regulations will be put in force we merchants can provide accordingly, and the trade though dwindling will be carried on according to circumstances. For this reason if for no other we ask that we should be informed as soon as possible of the views of H. B. M. Government.

We therefore ask you as the representative of H. B. M. Government in Shanghai to bring these our requests to the notice of the proper Authorities and hope that an early reply may be given to us.

THE BALLADHUN MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6.

The hearing of the Balladhun murder case was concluded to-day. Mr. Roy, who appeared on behalf of the six prisoners who have been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Silchar, said that there were three approvers in the present trial and, he submitted, they were manifestly telling a concocted story; that they were evidently not present at the dacoity, and their evidence differed in every particular from the dying declarations of the woman Sadi who was in the keeping of Mr. Cookburn who was also attacked by dacoits who had looted the bungalow in April 1893.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A RIDICULOUS CRAZE.

English Nurse for Spain.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

The London Season in these strenuous times slumbers not nor sleeps. The old Easter to Goodwood standard is as dead as the Dodo. No sooner is the Autumn season over than there are unmistakeable signs of things stirring in the social world in readiness for the opening of Parliament on February 12th. It is early days to put town houses into the hands of the decorators, but Crewe House, the stately home of the Lord President of the Council, in Curzon-street, is only one of many West End Mansions now undergoing the spring cleaning process betimes.

On the eve of the opening of Parliament the usual official dinners will take place. The Marchioness of Lansdowne will probably be the chief Opposition hostess, an honour which fell to the Duchess of Devonshire in the days before the Free Trade split in the Unionist Party ranks. There is some speculation as to who will assist Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman with his guests. Lady Campbell-Bannerman's death last year will be recalled, while the death of Mrs. Asquith's baby son a few days ago will prevent that most charming of Liberal hostesses from doing much entertaining. Lady Celebrocke, the Countess of Crewe and Mrs. Herbert Gladstone will however take their share of political entertaining.

The Queen will be out of mourning and this fact alone will tend to make things brighter than they were last season. The regulations as to Courts have already been issued. As usual there will be two on Friday evenings between the opening of Parliament and Easter and two or, perhaps, three in May and June.

AN IMPORTANT WEDDING.

The first important wedding of the year took place on Tuesday at the Guards Chapel when the Hon. John Coke, son of the Earl of Leicester, was married to Miss Dorothy Lawson, grand-daughter of Lord Burnham. The bride's maternal grandfather, General Sir Henry de Bathe, who was by the way the father-in-law of Mrs. Langtry, having died quite recently the wedding was necessarily very quiet. It was a charmingly pretty ceremony however Miss Lawson being attended by a bevy of girl friends, among them Laby Mabel Coke, the Hon. Frances Lyttleton, Miss Eva Trefusis and the Hon. Bridget Coke. Although of the conventional white satin the Empire bridal dress was really original in design. It was entirely veiled in chiffon for one thing and the front fell in heavy pleats to the hem, where there was a broad band of silver embroidery. The chiffon bodice had baby sleeves of tulle and the high waistband was of white satin. The satin train was lined with chiffon and finished with silver flowers.

The bridesmaids were robed a la Empire also. Of sky blue satin, embroidered with silver, these dainty dresses were worn with little Velasquez capes of satin lined with a cloth of silver and their picture hats of sky blue, pearl grey and silver shot tissue swathed in tulle of the same colour were trimmed with long shaded ostrich feathers. Grannie muffs of pale blue satin were carried, a quaintly pretty finish to a novel toilette.

There was no reception after the wedding but the presents were really exceptionally handsome. The Duchess of Connaught's present, a diamond and pale blue enamel scarf pin, was despatched before her departure Eastwards: The bride was the recipient of a quantity of diamonds from her own and her husband's people, including a magnificent tiara of five diamond suns from her mother. Other handsome gifts were the lease and entire furnishing of Number 29 Bruton-street, their future home, a cellar of wine and, of course, a motor car, quite a favourite wedding present in these luxurious days.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

Big game will not absorb the whole of the attention of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester during their stay in India. Both the Duke and his American Duchess are serious young people, keenly interested in art and literature and, what is more to the point for the moment, in Eastern religious and the occult. They have studied Brahminism for instance and when a short time ago a certain famous Mahatma took up his abode in the West End on a mission to the people of these islands among his guests were the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and they intend to make the acquaintance of other exponents of Brahmin doctrine. The Duke is the son, as well as the husband, of an American woman and their heir, little Lord Mandeville, who will one day inherit the Dukedom, will thus be the most American of English Dukes.

A RIDICULOUS CRAZE.

Rarely has the chronicler of the fads and fashions of what is known as high society had to report a more ridiculous mania than that which has now seized the Smart Set in its grip. The fashionable woman has sought a fresh sensation in the nursery of all neglected places and is now lavishing an amount of care and attention upon an absurd little creature tenderly known to its inmates as "Johnny Bear." Unlike the pampered Pekingese and spoilt Spaniel, Johnny Bear is not even alive. A creation of sawdust, felt and plushette or, if expense be no object, sealskin, if it has firmly established itself in the affections of its victims and it is really bordering upon the grotesque to see women, who are otherwise apparently sane, with one of these little toys tucked under their arms. "Johnny Bear" by the way has an American pedigree and for very woman in London who has succumbed to his curious charms New York can show a hundred.

PREMIER HONOURS.

What county gives us the best dressmakers and as a result the best dressed women? Mrs. T.P. O'Connor, who has just returned to her picturesque home in Chelsea, after a visit to her native Republic across the herring pond has, with admirable tact for the American wife of an Irishman, who represents an English seat in Parliament, arrived at the comfortable conclusion that an American woman dresses best in the morning, the Parisenne in the afternoon, and the Englishwoman at night. The question of the dressmaker is, however, suggested by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, a leader of very smart American Society, whose emphatic statement that American dressmakers are the best in the world has penetrated the studios of Worth and Pasquin and other authorities of the Rue de las Paix whose word on dress is accustomed to be regarded as final. M. Worth, most renowned of the man milliners of the world, calculates that out of one hundred thousand American women who visit Paris each year seventy-five thousand come to buy dresses in spite of the prohibitive tariff, and not unnaturally he asks why they should do it if their own interpreters of fashion are so superlatively good.

What is more, American dressmakers are now in Paris buying up all the models they can to take back, In fact English mediates are grumbling that all the best models are snapped up by the Americans, who never grudge paying a stiff price for a really exclusive design.

AN ENGLISH NURSE FOR SPAIN.

The young Queen Victoria of Spain has just engaged an English nurse, in anticipation of the approaching event, on the Royal household.

The question of an English nurse has greatly troubled the young Queen. The Queens of Spain at times like these are bound down by cast iron laws of etiquette that are particularly irksome in the case of an English girl, and Princess Henry of Battenberg, as might be expected, wished to see an Englishwoman in her daughter's nursery. This was the Queen's special wish also and one that King Alphonse was most anxious to gratify. But how to do this without offending the great Court dignitaries, who naturally resent every attempt to anglicize Spanish institutions, was a difficult problem.

To allow an Englishwoman, who could not speak a word of Spanish, to be in close attendance on the Queen of Spain, was out of the question. But where to find a thoroughly qualified English nurse, who could speak Spanish and professed the Roman Catholic faith, was something of a problem.

The young Marchioness of Bute who like her husband belongs to an ancient Roman Catholic house has come to the rescue, with a protege of her own, who fulfilled every qualification and this English nurse who has had several talks with Princess Henry of Battenberg starts almost immediately for Madrid.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for two Members to represent the Chamber in the Municipal Corporation, resulted in the re-election of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes (of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.,) and Mr. Alex. M. Tod (Manager, New Zealand Insurance Co.)

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

Ritualism Dissected.

ROMAN TEACHING.

The following is the remainder of the Bishop's Charge to the Clergy which was unavoidably excluded from our edition of yesterday morning through lack of space :—

Now, the essence of the Roman Sacramental teaching and practice from which the Reformers dissented, is bound up in the two words 'Sacrifice' and 'Presence'—and the one is the natural sequel of the other. The 'Sacrifice' of the Sacrament was said to be a real sacrifice, in the sense that it was a repetition of the sacrifice of the Cross ; and if that was so, clearly Christ was corporeally really and objectively present in the consecrated elements ; rather He was present and they disappeared ; the substance of the bread and wine was changed into the substance of the Body and Blood of Christ, while the accidents of the bread and wine, i.e., their colour, form and taste alone remained unchanged. From this it follows quite consistently that the adoration of the Sacrament became of prime importance, to which the reception of the Sacrament became quite subsidiary. You have here the explanation of 'Monstrance' of 'Reservation', of 'Elevation' of the 'Host' and prostration before it, and, most significant of all, of the Non-Communicant attendances at 'Mass.' The neglect of the actual Communicating of the laity was found by the Reformers to be so serious a difficulty, that they had to proceed with the utmost caution in restoring it to its right place. This is the real explanation of the rubric which directs that members of the Church of England must "communicate at least there times in the year, of which Easter to be one" ; this rubric is sometimes erroneously represented as proving how low a standard the Reformers had of the necessity of Sacramental grace ; whereas it proves exactly the reverse ; it is evidence of their endeavour to raise the standard from complete disuse to some degree of recognition and practice.

Now, whatever distinction in definition there may be between the teaching of Rome as to both sacrifice and Divine Presence in the Sacrament and the teaching of those who in our own Church fall foul of the Reformation, (and the distinction is so exceedingly subtle that it is impossible to follow it) it must be admitted that the ritual and practices which represent Roman teaching are the very ritual and practices which in our own Church are at the root of our present troubles. There is no other way of dealing with them than by regarding them as identical with that teaching and therefore wholly inadmissible. Whatever else can be said about them, it certainly cannot be said that they represent the teaching of the English Church.

The teaching of our Church as to the Sacrificial idea is that it is commemorative of the unique sacrifice of the Cross—Christ's "one oblation of himself, once offered—a full perfect and sufficient sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world ; He did institute and in His Holy Gospel command us to continue, a perpetual memory of that His precious death until His coming again." Nothing could be clearer than that. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is a representation again and again to the Father of the abiding efficacy of the One Sacrifice once offered. The word 'Altar' is never used.

With respect to the Sacramental 'Presence', the teaching of the Prayer-Book is equally clear ; there is a real Sacramental 'Presence' ; "the Body and Blood of Christ are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper" ; this great gift is communicated by the operation of the Holy Spirit through the instruments of bread and wine, to the faithful who receive. That is the point—the blessing is still intimately associated with reception, as it was at the first institution by Our Lord Himself ; the Consecration Prayer works no such miracle in the bread and wine as to make them an object of adoration in themselves, nor such as to compel the unfaithful and impenitent to take and receive the Body and Blood of our Lord.

Study the Communion Office itself and you will have no doubt of it ; from the first word to the last it is intended for Communicants ; study the note about kneeling at the end of the Service ; study the Catechism ; the same truth is equally plain ; study Article XXVIII, where it is expressly stated that the Sacrament was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up or worshipped ; study Article XXIX "of the wicked which do not eat the body of Christ in the use of the Sacrament" ; study the third rubric in the office for the Communion of the Sick, which sets forth how, when for some reason the Communion cannot be administered through the visible consecrated elements of bread and wine—yet the sick person do that and drink the Body and Blood of our Saviour Christ profitably to his soul's health, although he do not receive the Sacrament with his mouth."

Outside the Prayer-Book itself I would further quote two 'classics' on this subject, standard works almost universally put into the hands of Ordinants by the Bishops of our Church. To neither of them can the faintest suspicion attach of a leaning to low sacramental teaching. The first is Richard Hooker. His was the inspiring genius which at the time of the Reformation preserved out of the wreck and ruin of rejected Romish doctrine all that was essentially catholic ; therefore his words on such a subject as the Sacramental 'Presence' of Christ are of peculiar value ; this is what he says at the beginning of the 6th section of his 5th Book : "The real presence of Christ's most blessed Body and Blood is not therefore to be sought for in the Sacrament, but in the worthy receiver of the Sacrament."

The other witness to the Catholicity of the Sacramental doctrines of the Church of England is Bishop Harold Browne ; his work on the 39 Articles is one of our standard works ; I should say that in 9 out of every 10 of the Anglican Bishops' examinations for Holy Orders, this book finds a place as one of the subjects on dogmatic theology ; Bishop Harold Browne can be labelled as a High Churchman, and what is even more significant, he was, I suppose, one of the greatest patriotic scholars, if not the greatest, ever known. In his treatise on Article XXVIII after considering in detail the language of the Fathers from Ignatius to Theodoretus as to the Sacramental Presence of Christ, he sums up as follows : "The doctrine of the early ages was not in favour of a miraculous change in the consecrated elements, nor in favour of a carnal presence of the natural Body of our Lord, but in favour of a real, effectual, life-given Presence of Christ's spiritual Body communicated to the faith, and feeding the souls, of his disciples." Writing on Article XXXIX concerning the effect of the Prayer of Consecration in ancient liturgies—again in the light of the language of the Fathers, he says : "Though the Holy Spirit sanctifies and changes, it follows not that the change is a change of substance. The sanctification of the elements is to a sacred use and office—to a new relation, not to a new nature."

I need not, I imagine, offer any apology for prefacing with these remarks any directions to you on this all-important subject. I have done so in the earnest hope that, if you feel any hesitation in conforming with my requirements your hesitation may be overcome. The directions as you will gather, are not addressed to one section of the Church.

To take the Prayer of Consecration first :—I recommend, then, the abandonment, as far as the force of habit will permit, of such gesture in the way of prostration, genuflection and elevation of the elements as at least suggests that particular kind of adoration of them which our Church has rejected as untenable and uncatholic. I recommend the discontinuance of such pauses even for the sake of your private devotions as materially interrupt the prayer, and suggest that you are secretly reciting the Roman Canon of the Mass, implying at all events that our own Canon is imperfect and incomplete.

I direct that the rubrics be as literally complied with as possible. One of the long exhortations in giving notice of the Holy Communion should occasionally be used, also the longer of the two exhortations in the service itself.

There must be no omissions ; only a very few minutes are gained by leaving out the Commandments, and their omission mutilates a service which is singularly incomplete without them ; indeed they have a special significance where they stand.

Any tampering with or infringement of the rubric with regard to the Words of Administration is strictly inhabited ; I feel very strongly about this ; it is a case in point where each section of the Church is equally guilty of irregularity, but in characteristically different ways. On the one hand, a shortening is effected by administering to more than one person at a time sometimes indeed to a railful with only one recitation of the whole words. Now there are very few places in our Liturgy where the individual is addressed and dealt with ; this is one of them ; do not, for the sake of saving a little time, rob it of one jot of its full force. On the other hand, the first sentence only of the Words of Administration is said ; the latter half, which as you know was added at the time of the Reformation, is omitted. The inference which may be drawn from this omission even, if not deserved, is greatly to be deplored. Having myself had charge of large parishes with many more Communicants than are to be found in any of our Churches here, I can sympathise both with your own sense of fatigue, especially in this climate, and with the consideration you feel for your congregations ; but I am convinced that the gain both to ourselves and them of saying the whole of the words is well worth the effort. I may add that in not a few of our Missionary Churches, where there are large bodies of Communicants and where the vernacular is used, no shortening is resorted to.

I require that the bread or wafer and the cup be delivered into the hands of the Communicants as the rubric directs. I know the practical difficulties which are said to exist in the case of Indians ; but they can be easily overcome by a little patient teaching.

I direct that the elements be placed on the Holy Table at the time of the offertory and not before.

Two lighted candles and the mixed chalice are permissible, but strictly under the conditions laid down in the Lincoln Judgment :—Indeed it is scarcely honest, is it to take advantage of the Judgment and not observe its conditions ? The water must be put into the chalice in the vestry before the service begins and not as a ceremonial act forming part of the service. With regard to two lighted candles standing on the Holy Table the Judgment says : "It is not likely that they will cease to be distasteful to many minds, and where that is the case, even on a small degree, charity and good sense ought not to be violated." The Judgment also directs that nothing be performed or done with the lights which comes under the description of a ceremony. Portable lights are forbidden for any purpose whatever connected with this service ; if more light is required for the reading of the Epistle and Gospel, it must be contrived by some other means.

NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS.

I come now to matters of another kind :—and first of the requisite number of Communicants. I require that whenever this number is not forthcoming (and if there is any doubt that should be ascertained beforehand,) the service shall close with the Prayer for the Church Militant, followed, if you please with some form of Benediction. The importance of this direction you will gather from what I have already said ; but furthermore it is clear what great importance the Prayer-Book itself attaches to it from the 3rd rubric which follows the office for the Communion of the Sick, and which I have already quoted in another connection ; that rubric forbids even the communicating of the sick and dying, unless the requisite number of persons communicate also.

With reference to Non-Communicating Attendance, I have already spoken of the one objection to it on doctrinal grounds, viz., the danger of countenance being given to the false idea that at the Prayer of Consecration our Lord in Person is miraculously translated into the elements of bread and wine, and that such local and objective 'presence' is to receive special adoration. But for this danger, I see no objection to a non-communicating attendance, though I question whether it was contemplated in our present office. I recognise, however, the difference between the idle standing about and curious gazing which at one time led to the ejection of non-communicants from the sacred precincts—and the reverent, devotional attendance which we are accustomed to in our own day on the part of those who themselves regular communicants, are not communicants at that particular service. To join at such a time in prayer and praise and intercession and spiritual communion with those who are actually communicating cannot in itself be otherwise than good. I feel I cannot forbid it. I have pointed out to you the one danger attending it—a very real danger in some Churches and under certain influence ; having done that, I feel that I have done all that is required of me in this matter. Grown-up people must use their own discretion.

With bodies of young and unconfirmed children it is different ; I feel that I have no alternative but to require that henceforth they be not permitted to attend celebrations of Holy Communion. I am well aware of the practical and even devotional reasons which can be urged in its favour ; but it must not be. There are objections which can be urged against it which outweigh the reasons in its favour. It is wholly unauthorised and quite as much an innovation as 'Evening Communion.' I am not speaking now of parents who, for convenience sake, may have kept and may, of course, still keep, their children with them while they themselves communicate ; but I am speaking of bodies of children in schools, e.g., who are compelled to attend Holy Communion. And in the term 'compelled' I include such moral suasion as must necessarily result from the Clergy or Teachers advising or expressing their wish that it should be done. The only exception I make to this requirement is that confirmees, on some one Sunday before they make their first Communion may be allowed to attend a celebration, so that when they themselves come to communicate they may not be distracted by absolute unfamiliarity with the new service.

FASTING AND CONFESSION.

And here I would speak of Fasting and Confession in their relation to Holy Communion. I am assured in the answers to my articles of Enquiry that in no single case are these made a condition by the Clergy of receiving Holy Communion. But in several cases it is admitted especially of 'Fasting Communion' that it is advised or that it is pointed out that it is the 'rule of the Church.' Surely in the relations which exist between Clergy and their Communicants this makes of it certainly an implicit, if not an explicit, condition of Communion. It is, besides, an illustration of that vague use of the word 'Church' as contrasted with what is required by our own Branch of the Church which is so misleading. In the Church of England there are fixed days and seasons for fasting, and it is quite right that these should in some way be observed ; but there is absolutely no rule imposed with regard to 'Fasting Communion,' and in my opinion you are bound in dealing with the subject to point this out ; I submit that you are equally bound to bring no undue pressure upon your Communicants, especially upon your young Communicants, in the direction of 'Fasting Communion.' In doing so you are exceeding your powers, to say nothing of the fact that in a country like India the practice may be highly inexpedient, if not positively injurious, on the grounds of health.

A rule of regular Auricular confession with formal Absolution is equally *ultra vires* and unauthorised. It is not the teaching of our Prayer-Book. Even in the case of the sick and dying they are to be 'moved thereto' only 'if they feel their consciences troubled with any weighty matter.' It is no doubt much to be desired that at times of special spiritual trial the faithful should come to their Clergy and, in the words of the Communion Office, 'open their grief ; that in the ministry of God's Holy Word they might receive the benefit of Absolution, together with ghostly counsel and advice.' Habitual 'Confession,' except for reasons of exceptional perplexity and distress, has a tendency to become purely mechanical ; it is an interference with the liberty of conscience and an interruption of the perfectly free access to the Throne of Grace, which Christ has purchased for every believer ; it is besides, not the wish or the discipline of the Church to which we are pledged ; indeed it is a violation of one of its distinctive characteristics and first principles.

Having said what I have as to "Fasting Communion," the main objection to the practice of 'Evening Communion' disappears. Indeed apart from this, there is something quite unreasonable and inexplicable in the prejudice displayed against it, as if there was something wrong, if not sinful in the hour. If this were so, and if to communicate not fasting were wrong and sinful, it is inconceivable that our Lord, with His foreknowledge, would, with such possible dangers in his mind, have instituted the Sacrament of His blessed Body and Blood in the evening and after supper, without the least word of warning. Now it is quite true that for practical, as well as for devotional, reasons much may in some cases be urged in favour of 'Evening Communion' ; but there are other reasons of the same kind which may equally well be urged in favour of an early hour, and personally I have myself always advised the earlier hour whenever it is practicable. It is, however, on wholly different grounds that I proceed to recommend the disuse of 'Evening Communion.' In the first place it seems to me to be on a par with the judgment given about lighted candles. It is, however, unreasonably, a strong cause of offence to others, and therefore considerations of expediency and charity have their claims. But, in the second place, and this, is the more important point, I am guided in this, as in all other matters of the kind by the wish and intention of the Church to which we belong. Although it is true there is no express prohibition of 'Evening Communion,' it is quite clear from a close study of the Prayer-book that it was not intended. The line of argument is a little involved, because the old Lectionary has been changed, but if you bear this in mind, it is, in my opinion, convincing. In the Order of Morning Prayer there is a rubric before the 'Benedictus' directing its recitation "except when it shall happen to be read in the chapter for the day or for the Gospel on St. John Baptist's day, clearly pointing to the fact of a Morning Celebration, when the Gospel had of course been read. But in the Order for Evening Prayer these particular exceptions are not made in any of the rubrics affecting the canticles. Now as far as the reading of a lesson is concerned the repetition of the passage of the canticle could not occur inasmuch as in the old Lectionary it did not form part of any evening lesson ; this explanation, however, will not suffice for the omission of any reference to the Gospel, because the 'Nunc Dimittis' does occur in the Gospel for the Festival of the Purification. It can hardly be denied, therefore, that the contingency of an 'Evening Communion' was not in the minds of the Reformers who gave us our present rubrics. I am of opinion, therefore, that the custom of 'Evening Communion' should on these grounds be abandoned. If the change cannot be made at once, I recommend that on Sundays, when at present there is only Evening Communion, an earlier Celebration be added, and that evening communicants should be asked for the peace of the Church and in deference to the obvious intention of the Prayer Book, to sacrifice their own personal preference in this matter.

The Vestments commonly spoken of as 'Eucharistic Vestments' have been pronounced illegal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But I have not taken the judgments of the Privy Council as the basis of any of my directions on this occasion. This is not because I do not think that that Court had no jurisdiction in such matters, and surely if it had jurisdiction it had also, on the ground of our oath of allegiance as I have already explained, a claim upon the obedience of Churchmen, however distasteful obedience might be. I admit that the jurisdiction of a lay court in matters spiritual and doctrinal is unseemly and inexpedient, but it must be remembered that from a legal point of view there is something to be said for it, inasmuch as Church Trusts are bound up with Church doctrines and formulae of faith, and Church property depends upon the observance of these, and directly you come to questions of property you are within the legitimate sphere of purely Lay Courts of Appeal. But while I admit this, I feel that there are special reasons which justify me in regarding this particular matter as still distinctly subjudice and in not prohibiting the use of these vestments. The 'Ornaments Rubric' is so intensely involved and difficult, and reasonably capable of so many contradictory solutions, that I feel that those who wish to wear the vestments should be allowed to benfit by the doubt, until the question is finally disposed of. None the less I take exception to the assumption, which some of you have been rash enough to make—in answering my Articles,—viz, that the question has been finally disposed of.

XIII. RESERVATION.

In the matter of 'Reservation' and the use of the 'Wafer' though both have been ruled to be inadmissible under the formularies of the Book of Common Prayer, I take advantage of the fact that some liberty of use is allowed us in India ; and for climatic reasons it seems to me that I am justified in permitting both of these practices under certain condition. With regard to 'Reservatian' for the purposes of adoration, you will remember that shortly after I arrived I took pledges of all the Clergy that the practice should absolutely cease, and the such conditions of 'Reservation' as made the adoration of the Sacrament impossible were to be strictly observed. Those conditions were, that the reserved elements should be placed in some closed recess in the Church withdrawn from observation, and that no sign whatever should be afforded as to whether they were there or not. I also declared that I allowed 'Reservation' because of the frequency in India of epidemics such as plague and cholera, which so often result in swift and sudden death. I further made it clear that except in cases such as these absolute necessity Communication by 'Reservation' should never take place of the Office which our Liturgy supplies for the purpose. These conditions were accepted, but I have reason to doubt whether the last of them has been quite faithfully adhered to. I cannot recognise the excuse that the surroundings of Indian life make it impossible. Where a little preliminary care is taken, the surroundings are certainly no worse, if so bad, as they are in some of the poorest parts of our great cities at Home. I repeat, therefore, that the conditions stand, and I must ask that they be respected.

With regard to the 'Wafer' there is a real, if a somewhat overstated, difficulty, as to obtaining bread, of bread of the right consistency in this country. The use of the 'Wafer', therefore, is not prohibited, though I wish it to be distinctly understood that I cannot use it myself. I feel very strongly that some of the essential symbolism of the service is wholly lost—I mean the analogy which S. Paul draws between the oneness of the one loaf and the oneness of the Christian Body ; and the breaking of the bread has its own obvious significance. Even so pronounced a churchman as Bishop Gore has deprecated the loss of these symbols in the use of the 'Wafer.' So that while I sanction the 'Wafer' I recommend that where pure bread can be obtained it should be used.

The 'Wafer' if used at all, must be plain 'Wafer,' without figures or letters or design of any kind upon it. This requirement applies to what is spoken of as the 'Priests's Wafer' as well as to the others. The exhibition of a 'Wafer' to the people as a sign for their approach cannot be sanctioned.

The Sign of the Cross, as a ceremonial act is forbidden by both Lincoln Judgment and the Court of Arches. This refers to the Sign of the Cross with the hand over the elements and at the Benediction or with patent or chalice over the heads of the Communicants ; it does not prohibit the Sign of the Cross being made privately by a man in his own devotion ; it being always taken for granted that such helps to private devotion should be obtruded as little as possible upon the attention of others, to whom they may, of course, be distracting, if not offensive.

The Manual Acts at the time of Consecration should as far as possible be allowed to be seen, inasmuch as they constitute part of the essential symbolism of the service.

The act known as the 'Lavabo' i.e., the ceremonial washing of the hands cannot be sanctioned ; nor can the 'Sanctus' or 'Sacring Bell.'

The use of the term 'Mass,' is for obvious reasons, to be greatly deprecated, as is also the growing tendency to multiply the number of Holy Tables in some of our Churches ; this practice is foreign to the sentiment of the Church of England and may easily lead to abuses. In Cathedrals and very large Churches there is something to be said on practical grounds for a second Holy Table for weekday Celebration ; but there are very few Churches in this Diocese where it is the least necessary.

I require that all Prayer-cards and Office Books, other than those in ordinary and recognised use in our Church, and forming at present as it were part of the furniture of the Holy Table—shall be withdrawn and not re-introduced.

One fertile source of our present troubles is, I have long felt convinced the dissemination of any number of unauthorised little books and manuals of devotion with a view to preparation for Holy Communion. Some of them are grossly and palpably disloyal to the teaching and position of the Church of England. I do not say that any of these are in circulation in this Diocese. I am much obliged to you for providing me with the names of those which you give or recommend to your Communicants. I have not had time to consider these as carefully as I desire ; when I have done so I will write if I have any objection to make.

COMMEMORATION OF THE DEPARTED.

Celebrations in commemoration of the departed on the day of a funeral or at any other time are only permitted on the distinct understanding that there shall be no departure whatever from the words of Scripture in Epistle and Gospel nor from the prayers of the Prayer-Book. Any sanction suppose to have been given to other prayers by any of my predecessors, is, for reasons already explained, cancelled.

I suggest no impropriety in the use of such other prayers for the purposes of private devotion. That is a different matter.

There is, I am thankful to say, as far as I can gather, no Church in the Diocese in which there is not at least one Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday. But proceeding on the lines which I have laid down in this charge for your guidance and my own, I am bound to require that in every Church notice be given of the approaching days for which special Collects Epistles and Gospels are appointed, and also notice of service on that day. Such service should certainly comprise Ante-Communion to the end of the Prayer for the Church Militant, and full Communion if you have Communicants who would wish to observe the "occasion." Such observance is, no doubt, the intention of our Liturgy. Will you suffer me to say in this connection that I cannot understand how those of you who value this observance fail to keep it on Good Friday and Easter Eve, and on Good Friday especially. Surely on that day more than on any other the sacrificial aspect of Holy Communion should be in the minds of the faithful ; and is it not purely arbitrary on your part to select Good Friday as the one Holy Day in the year when you deliberately deprive the faithful of partaking of the Sacrament, seeing that many of them value it on that day, as a seal of forgiveness of sin, more than on any other. Dean Butler, a name dear to those who set high store on sacramental teaching, was to the end insistant and consistent in urging the propriety of Good Friday Celebrations.

(N. B.—When my Charge is printed these requirements and recommendations will be tabulated in an appendix for facility of reference.)

Reverend Brethren, my task is done. I have delivered my message to the best of my ability. I fear I have laid upon some of you a heavy burden, but I have not done so willingly. At least I practice what I preach. I know no more uncomfortable and hampering vestments than a cope ; nor do I feel that it adds in the least degree to the dignity of my office, but the Canons direct that in celebrating in his Cathedral the Bishop shall wear a cope, therefore I wear it ; and I also wear it in other Churches in the Diocese when I am specially desired to do so. You may further be sure that more than one of the directions I have given you to-day do not represent my own private and personal use, and this on both sides of the question. But the whole point of my appeal to you is this—that always in the service of the Church and more than ever at a momentous crisis like the present—it is our first duty to subordinate our own private and personal views to the good of the Church as a whole.

Of course, no Christian man is asked to tamper with his conscience or be false to fundamental principles. But in what I have put before you to-day and asked you to do or refrain from doing, I am bold to say that there is no single item in which as English Churchmen you have been asked to sacrifice one Christian or Catholic principle which is essential to the well-being of the Church of Christ.

Nor does that which I have asked of you contract the legitimate scope and comprehensiveness of the Church of England. We are justly proud of that feature of our Church ; it is our strength ; but it has been made abundantly clear in more directions than one of recent years, that lines may become so broad, or so twisted and entangled, that they cease to be lines at all.

You will notice that I have intimated no particular course of action on my part in the event of your refusal to accede to either my recommendations or requirements. In the latter case the situation would undoubtedly be a serious one. But I prefer to think and believe that no such contingency will arise. I am wholly at your service, if you wish to take counsel with me. I earnestly trust that I have forfeited no one's confidence through having done my utmost to put serious issues clearly and honestly and unequivocally before you. What I have said, I have said in love, and in the name of our one Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ ; to whose grace I commend you now and for ever.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Following on the proceedings of Wednesday which closed with the subject of "Work on the Railway," introduced by Mr. H. Scott and Revd. P. Eykyn, the Conference opened to-day with one of the most important subjects under consideration—"The Indian National Church." Canon Heywood, introducing the subject, said the idea of a National Church of India was essentially different from what is known as National Church at home. The National Church of England was founded even before the Nation, and grew up side by side with it. But just as in the case of the National aspirations of India, a National Congress has been convened for the purpose of discussing the aims and needs of Indian peoples, only within the most recent times, so a National Church would have to be in essence a modern movement. At present the Church was far from having any national character. The priest was ordained not into a National Indian Church, but into the English Church. Such a movement as that of an Indian National Church could only be accomplished by either identifying it with one of the Western Churches, or by making a fresh start and disregarding the history of past Christianity in India. He compared the ideal of a National Indian Church to that of a National Church of Japan showing the great difficulties that prevented the establishment of the former as compared with the facilities existing in modern Japan. He traced the spreading desire for unity among Indian Christians, and referred to a Presbyterian Assembly held in December at Goa, which had as its aim advancement in the direction of the union of indigenous Christianity.

He said the question arose in face of this appeal as to what should be done. It was impossible to ignore it altogether. He suggested that the Bishops in India should co-operate to bring about some sort of federation, based upon a common doctrinal confession, and in conclusion referred to the Indian Mutual Missionary Society with the prayer "that all might be one in Christ that the world might believe."

Father Nicholson next continued the subject with a most suggestive paper. He said all Christians must welcome a movement, which had as its aim the foundation of an Indian National Church. He pointed out what were the advantages of priesthood which represented a national church, and dwelt on the difficulties missionaries had to encounter. They were foreigners, from a foreign church, with but a limited knowledge of the language of India, and often incapable of fully appreciating the difference between the Occidental and Oriental disposition. He thought that the most missionaries could hope to do was to prepare the way for the ultimate fulfilment of the present Swadeshi movement in the matter of Indian Christianity. That this movement was a real thing was shown by the fact that a paper had taken birth in Calcutta which had as its object the fostering of the religious Swadeshi movement and was called.

"THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN."

He also referred to the Assembly at Goa which pointed to the same desire for unity.

And in supporting this desire he pointed out that Christianity, was not a denationalising force. It did not change race, and the Indian still loved his country even though he be a Christian. The religious Swadeshi movement, like every great movement, could only make its way in face of opposition. He dwelt upon the possibility of the Church of England becoming the Church of India, and from statistics showed the anomaly of the position of the Church of England in India. There were perhaps 300,000 Native Christians and 150,000 Europeans. Among the latter there was influence and wealth, and the speaker thought that so long as the Church was ruled from without, Bishops sent from England, and the important positions occupied exclusively by Europeans, and an impression that the native was mistrusted allowed to exist the hope of a National Church of India was impossible of realisation. We must, he thought, trust ultimately to a native priesthood. The missionary societies could only occupy the ground pro tem, but in the end we should have to trust to an indigenous priesthood. There would of course be many failures and many disappointments, but so there had been in every Church. He pointed out that the Syrian Church of Malabar had relied solely on a native ministry, and had not done so in vain. That Church could show a record of fourteen centuries' continuous Christian life in the history of which there were many pages to be proud of.

But there was one point to be remembered—that the Swadeshi movement could not and must not manufacture its Faith in India. That faith must come from heaven, where it alone was made, for it must be the Catholic Faith which Christ brought from the Father.

The Rev. D. L. Joshi and Mr. B. N. Athvale also read papers and Reverends Shinde, John, and Professor Welinker also spoke. From what these gentlemen said the scheme seemed immature and far off. But, though this was so, the idea was one to cherish and think of as something that would prepare the way for a future realisation.

The Bishop then concluded with the warning that the word "Swadeshi" might be used to express two distinct ideas—the first good and second otherwise. If it meant the development, of Indian resources by Indians was good. But if on the other hand if the idea of opposition crept in, then it was a dangerous word.

He said the Indian National Church would have to grow. India was not a nation so much as a conglomeration of peoples, hopes, and aspirations. The Church of England proceeded from one Church. It split into many denominations.

He hoped that the process in India might be from the many to the one.

The next subject before the Conference was "Chaplains in touch with soldiers and their families."

The Conference was very fortunate in hearing some most interesting papers from men long-experienced in work among soldiers in India. The Rev. E. M. Haslope spoke with much force upon the relationship of the Chaplain to the Soldier ; and the kind of man likely to succeed in military work. The Chaplain, who could be a good fellow without forgetting he was a priest, would get at the men best. The speaker thought that though the married quarters and hospitals were places where much good could be done, the key to the true work of the chaplain was the Barrack-key, for, if a chaplain could get there, he could find the soldier's true need.

Lieut.-General Richardson C. B., C.S.I., C.I.E., G. O. C. of the 6th Division, who had very kindly come from Poona, gave a most practical and suggestive paper that will be of the greatest value to all chaplains who were so fortunate as to hear it. In the course of his remarks he drew out the difference between the Rector at home in relation to parishioner, and the Chaplain to the soldiers. He said the secret was to get the best out of both the Chaplain and the soldier, and he believed this could be best done by sympathising with the men in their games, and by sometimes discussing with them secular subjects.

In time of peace the duty of both G. O. C. and Chaplain was to prepare for war. And in this preparation the religious side of life could not be neglected. He thought that the soldier was a simple man and should be awakened slowly, but that if there was enough continuity, if the Chaplain was allowed to remain long enough with the men, they could come to regard him as a friend and companion.

The Revd. C. E. C. de Coetlogen then read a paper full of hints from long experience, and must have been most helpful to those chaplains who have not seen so much of the troop, as he.

The fourth paper was given by Captain Todd, whose fifty years' work among soldiers gave great weight to what he said.

Canon Beck and Revd. C. F. W. Hatchell also spoke, and the subject was concluded by the discussion of several difficulties experienced by chaplains of the Diocese.

Most helpful papers were read by Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, Kirkee, C.M. Barham Belgaum, and Canon J. Taylor, on "the Chaplain in relation to Missionary work."

And then the subject of "women's work" was introduced.

Mrs. Dimmock spoke on behalf of the Girl's Friendly Society describing the work done by that society in India, and especially pleading for greater sympathy and extended opportunities for the Eurasian Girl.

Lady Hughes then addressed the conference on the work of the Young Women's Christian-Association, and what she said will do much to sustain the interest which is the due of that society.

Finally, Mrs. Hatchell spoke on the Aims and objects of the 'Mother's Union.' Her paper and subsequent remarks were the treat of the whole conference. Speaking with "vim" and clearness she laid before those present a strong appeal for the interest and support of all those who care for the best interests of the British race.

If the wants of women were put forward by women themselves with the same clearness and common sense displayed by Mrs. Hatchell they would most surely not remain long unsupplied. The Conference will break up to-day (Friday).

A Committee, composed of Mr. J. P. Davidson (President), Messrs. Brodie and Morris (Collectors), and Mr. Bracken, I. C. S., Secretary of the Madras Board of Revenue, arrived at Waltair from Rajamundry after visiting the first circle, and return to Madras on the 10th instant.

The weather this side is peculiar, wrote our Bhownagar correspondent on Wednesday. For three days we have had clouds for the greater portion of the day, while last evening rain came down heavily, which spoiled the gram and wheat crops as also the Kanvi Cuppas. The appearance is quite monsoonish.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Municipal Supervision.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the inquiry relating to the deaths of the sixteen persons killed on Sunday, the 13th ultimo, by the sudden collapse of a four-storeyed house, which was incomplete, and was situated in First Cooper Street, nearly opposite to the large stables in Bhendi Bazar. The victims were buried alive in the debris : the accident occurred at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The names of the sixteen victims were : 1, Abdulhusen Alibhoy (25) and 2, his brother Mahomedali (22), both foster-brothers of Moherambai, widow of Borah Hasanali Isaji Zanzaria, the landlady of the house in question ; 3, Abdul Madar (40) ; 4, Ahmed Hyatt (40) ; and 5, Bhura Mana (25), three bricklayers ; 6, Awdibai (20) wife of Hari Naria, an agriculturist ; 7, Sonia Kushna (50) ; 8, Subhan Ismailkhan (22) ; 9, Sonia Vithoo (40) ; 10, Sambhu Gangaji (22) ; 11, Govind Hari (40) ; 12, Dhaku Vithu (17) ; 13, Pandia (30) ; 14, Ganio Madhia (35) ; and 15, Sajnu Balu (23), labourers ; and 16, Laxman Jalu (35), a carpenter.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, with Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer, and Mr. K. P. Bhedwar, Assistant Executive Engineer, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality. Superintendent Flanagan and Inspectors O'Brien and Smith appeared for the Police. Mr. Pestonji C. Kotewal, pleader, appeared for Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal, of Latey and Dalal, architects and engineers. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government.

Mr. Framji J. Bilia, Deputy Assistant Engineer, Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality, formerly Superintendent of buildings was further examined.

Mr. Bowen : Was this, according to your opinion, well built ?

Witness : There was no foundation for the cross wall, otherwise it was properly built. The cross wall sank.

The Coroner : But that did not mean danger.

Mr. Crawford : It might have constituted a source of danger.

Mr. Bowen : Then there was the arch.

The Coroner : Mr. Flanagan has stated that the lime and sand pressed west and the wall pressed east. That is his theory.

Examined by Mr. Crawford, the witness said that so long as an owner complied with the provisions of the bye-laws, he need not inform the Commissioner of any small alterations he wanted to effect in the building.

Mr. Crawford : Would it be legal or illegal ?

Witness : If the alterations were large he must inform.

Mr. Crawford : I don't care whether they were large or small, my question was whether it was legal or illegal.

Witness : Under the section it was not necessary, if they were small.

Mr. Crawford : You are no longer in the building department ?

Witness : No.

Mr. Crawford : I am very glad of it.

Questioned by a juror, the witness said that he dealt only with special cases. When he received reports from inspectors, he attended. Four districts were under his supervision. There were some buildings in Bombay in a shaky state.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Bilia said : If a man wished to evade giving notice to the Municipality of what he was going to do, and if he submitted a frame-work plan of four storeys, and it was conditionally disapproved, he could erect a masonry building according to the plan as far as applicable without submitting a further plan. In giving conditional approval, the Executive Engineer could not, according to witness's opinion, legally insist on the condition of a further plan : but the Commissioner could call for one under Section 540, before he had given final conditional approval. An architect could easily adapt the plan of a frame-work building to a masonry building.

Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, was next examined by Mr. Bowen. Witness said the functions of the Commissioner under the building Sections of the Municipal Act had been conferred upon him. The practice had been not to insist on a fresh plan unless it was something entirely different : he thought this was an extreme case in the direction of not asking for a fresh plan. He believed the object of the practice was to save expense to owners where possible. A new plan would almost double the expense. A cross-wall was not required in timber construction but was essential in masonry. From an examination of the premises after the collapse he found the building had not been built according to plan. The central wall had much smaller piers constructed than were shown in the plan, being 3 ft. in length instead of 5 ft. That would increase the span of the arches. There was the same number of arches as on the plan, and therefore, they must have been larger. This would weaken the wall materially, especially as the arches were at the bottom of the wall, the piers would be weak for carrying superincumbent weight.

Further inquiry was adjourned till this morning at 8-30.

"AMONG THE MAORI'

A number of ladies and gentlemen were entertained, last night, at the Town Hall, to a very interesting lecture, illustrated profusely with lime light views, by Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson. Mr. Anderson, who is well-known as an author, humourist and traveller, had chosen "among the Maori" for the subject of his lecture and the views reflected on the white screen seemed to have been obtained at a considerable trouble. Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Magistrate of Bombay, introduced the lecturer to the audience, remarking that his exploits in South Africa were well known. The lecturer began by describing the physical conditions of New Zealand, and the description was made more interesting by the very humorous way in which it was given. He exposed views which also dealt with the Maori social life. From an explorer's point of view the lecture was one for which no pains could be said to have been spared. At the end of his lecture Mr. Anderson thanked the audience remarking that the proceeds would go to help the funds for the construction of their mission railway in South Africa.

THE NATIONAL SWEET TOOTH.

The bakers are the latest section of the commercial community to bewail that the old order changeth. The bakers sadly complain of foreign competition. The indiscriminate importation of continental delicacies has worked havoc in the public taste. The homely jain puff, the wholesome Bath bun and innocuous sponge cake, are despised and rejected by the fastidious modern palate which yearns for the cream tarts of Paris or the delectable pastry of Genoa.

Unfortunately the English bakers have not tried to meet these new wants and while the consumption of bread and the old-fashioned order of cakes, has steadily declined, the foreign pastry cook has carried all before him. Enormous quantities of French and Viennese pastry are consumed not only at afternoon tea, but at lunch and dinner. The eclair, that toothsome morsel of delicate pastry, coated with chocolate and filled with cream is of all examples of the continental pastry cook's art the most popular at the moment, and its appearance has indeed grown quite as familiar as say the old-fashioned queen cake or rice bun.

Almost more detrimental to the baker's business than this growing partiality for sweet things is the increasing appetite for cereals of all kinds but more particularly for American preparations of rolled oats, which form the staple breakfast dish in hundreds of thousands of households. Lastly the despairing bakers point to the banana which has crept insidiously into the national affections as yet another important factor in the decline of their profits.

Mr. R. E. Montgomery of the Civil Veterienary Department, who is proceeding to Africa to join the Commision for the investigation of the Sleeping Sickness, has resigned the service of Government. He will be a loss to the Civil Veterinary Department as he was a distinguished specialist in Camel Diseases.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sure Relief. The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system may be readily moved by rubbing this Ointment on the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

STAGE FASHIONS.

The new play at the Aldwych Theater provides Miss Kitty Gordon with an opportunity of wearing a trio of really lovely frocks. Miss Gordon plays the part of the Russian Princess in "Nelly Neil," and as a melodramatic adventuress her gowns are appropriately enough in the very height of fashion, in fact they indicate in several important details the form that La Mode may be expected to assume in the coming spring. In the first act Miss Gordon makes her appearance in a princess gown of pale blue pasted cloth, the sides and back forming a bolero effect, and the front slightly draped. Both bolero and skirt are fastened at the side with blue satin buttons. The bolero shows a dainty little vest of embroidered lisse in silver and blue. With this charming frock a black panne hat with a full crown of black tulle, edged China blue faille ribbon and trimmed with rose-pink roses and leaves, is worn. A ruffle of tulle illusion, finished off ribbon tassels and roses, and pale blue suede gloves are finishing touches. More lovely still is the exquisite creation of Alencon lace flounced with gold galon and edged at the foot with velvet of the same shade of yellow as the lace. This is worn with a seamless coat of cinnamon taffeta shot with gold, and with long sash ends embroidered with gold thread. The transparent lace at the neck is finished with tiny buttons and loops of gold. A black satin weistband with a big buckle at the back gives a very smart effect, and the front of the coat, which is curiously embroidered with large gold bees, is tied together with half a dozen shades of salmon pink. The golden brown crepe de Chine, and gauze ninon worn in the last act is heavily emboidered. The bodies is loosely draped and held in straps of embroidered crepe de Chine. The hat is particularly smart. Of brown chip straw, it has three upstanding ostrich feathers tied with brown glacé of the same shade of cinnamon. All these beautiful gowns were specially designed by Jays (Limited), of Regent-street, who are also making some lovely gowns and hats for the new play at the Apollo Theatre.

A UNION OF FASHIONS.

The competitions between the Princess model and the Empire is now ended—the two styles have met and are merged into one type. This idea is quite original and yet adaptable to any amount of modification necessary to suit the individual figure. In the new mode the front and sides of the gown are princess, with the back empire, and the result is a charming design, and particularly becoming to the slender figure. A pretty gown made in this style, seen recently, was extremely pretty. The skirt was long and plain in front and gathered very fully and closely at the centre back, where it was attached to the bodice, giving it the long, sloping line to the front that is the distinguishing feature of these models. The bodice itself was in Eton effect with bands of gold embroidery extending over the shoulders and around the lower edge, which was cut in points. Just above the joining of the skirt to the bodice in the back there was a long, narrow buckle, which accentuated very perceptibly the high waisted effect. Drooping blouses and long shoulder seams are among the important spring fashion items, and these draped effects are to be seen on wraps as well as blouses. A pretty spring model blouse consisted merely of a shawl, half a yard wide, brought smoothly around the shoulders over a lace slip, reaching half-way down the arm. From there it was caught at either side in a rosette, leaving the front edges curved into bolero shape. These were attached to a smart little vest of contrasting material.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Kirk is appointed, under section 22 of the Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. G. A. Laughton to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence on leave of Mr. G. H. Belcham, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs, for three months, with effect from the 9th March or the date on which he may be relieved.

Major H. C. L. Arnim, D.P.H., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date, and six months' study leave, in combination with furlough, for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Captain W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, vice Major H. C. L. Arnim, D.P.H., I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 5th April, or the date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough, for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

The License to solemnize marriages throughout the whole of the Southern Mahratta Country, granted to the Reverend C. Warth of the Basel Evangelical Mission in Western India, is revoked.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor :—Nawab Sidi Najaf Ali Khan *alias* Ebrahim Khan of Sachin to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Messrs. O. S. Martin and V. N. Parulekar, L.C.E., Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Indus left Bank Division for work under Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc., M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, in connection with the survey for the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal Project.

The following promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment :—Mr. A. B. de Souza, L.C.E., to be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary. Mr. A. B. Spencer, L.C.E, and Mr. C. O. Lowsley, to be Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, permanent, and Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*. Mr. O. S. Martin, to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary. Mr. V. T. Agashe, L.C.E., to be Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent.

Mr. H. G. Arnott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (Provincial service), whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 1st January.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

The statement of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ended on the 15th December, amounted to Rs. 3,909, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 863. The total earnings from 1st July to 15th December were Rs. 81,628, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,459.

KESHRANJAN OIL PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
KESHRANJAN OIL ARRESTS THE FALL
KESHRANJAN OIL STRENGTHENS THE ROOT.
KESHRANJAN OIL :— THE GREAT CURE FOR BALDNESS.
Price per phial—Re. 1, Packing and postage, As. 5.

Our Specific for Diabetes :—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight oedema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath, sponginess of gums, constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5, Packing and postage, As. 10.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicine, sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT
This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anaemic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent
It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.
CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

Clean White Teeth
mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of
Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder
It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.
Sold by all local Chemists and Storekeepers.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Icilma.
The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.
Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.
Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. [illegible]

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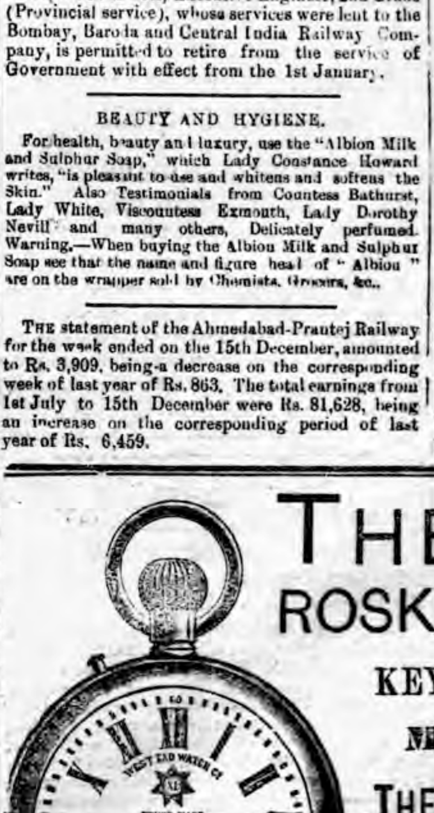

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BY THE WAY.

THE MORNING TUB.

For vigorous and active youth the cold tub is, the Hospital points out, a valuable and tonic discipline. Even some adults who have reached or passed middle life practice it with impunity, or even with advantage. But for most men of sedentary habits the cold tub, our contemporary goes on to say, is not suitable. It has a heroic and Spartan aspect and, being more or less disagreeable, is often therefore argued to be virtuous. The question in any individual case must be settled by actual experience : but there can be no doubt that many a middle-aged man would enjoy both better health and better temper if he took a warm instead of a cold bath. Personal comfort and domestic peace often have a secret and unsuspected enemy in the chilling influence of the morning tub.

THE MISERIES OF A LADY MILLIONAIRE.

Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of the famous Wall-street, millionaire, whose life is being made so insupportable by beggars, may well wish herself back in the tiny cottage in which she began her wedded life nearly sixty years ago. "I was in a small line of business—just enough to keep myself warm—when I decided it was time to marry," said Russell Sage a few years before his death. "We were not poverty-stricken, but just able to keep the wolf from the door. You would be surprised if you could see the modest little frame-house as it was in those times. There were struggles and trials and disappointments enough in all conscience." At this time the future multi-millionaire was in partnership with his brother in a small grocery store in Troy. To-day, such is the irony of life, his widow's last years are being made supremely miserable by the responsibility of giving away £2,000,000, in charity.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has published its annual report on railway casualties in the United States, from which it appears—we quote from the Lancet coorespondent—that 4,225 persons were killed and 66,709 were injured. Of these numbers 418 passengers were killed and 11, 185 injured, and 3,807 employees were killed and 55,524 were injured. There is a great increase of injured in the last report over the preceding years, but the Commission makes no statement as to the causes for the increase, whether it is due to growing business, efforts to attain greater speed, or increased carelessness of employer's. The greatest number of deaths and injuries of passengers from a single cause is given in the tables as "from falling from cars while getting on or off." The same statement is true of deaths and injuries of employees.

ALL-NIGHT BANKING.

The night bank, first established in New York a few months ago, is an institution that has "come to stay." Three such banks are already doing good business, and two others will shortly be opened. The opportunities they offer are most appreciated by persons who happen to run short of cash late in the evening, and more especially by the proprietors of theatres and restaurants, as well as shopkeepers who take in large sums of money after the old-fashioned banks have closed their doors. They sleep more comfortably, it is said, by knowing that their receipts are in more substantial keeping than their private safes afford. The managers of night banks are obviously exposed to special risks, and have consequently found it necessary to confine their transactions to regular customers, refusing to cash cheques for third parties.

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

Some figures in support of the need for General Booth's "Anti-Suicide Bureau" are published in the Social Gazette. From these it appears that suicides in the United Kingdom have increased by 200 per cent. in fifty years and by 150 per cent. in twenty-five years. In 1904, the last year for which official figures are available, 2,523 men and 822 women took their own lives in England and Wales alone, while the total in the Metropolitan Police district was 660. At least an equal number of persons were prevented from accomplishing their intentions. How rapid has been their increase during recent years may be seen from the fact that suicides in England and Wales have increased from 478 women and 1,529 men in 1885 to 822 women and 2,523 men in 1904. There have been over 50,000 suicides in England and Wales in twenty years.

CAUSES.

Out of 43,337 cases of suicide observed by an eminent scientist the causes were :

Poverty	905	Drunkenness	287
Domestic grief	728	Unknown	1,381

Other frequent causes shown in police-court and inquest reports are love disappointments, money losses, ill-health, insanity, insomnia, pain, quarrels, business troubles, shame, and fear of exposure. In very many of these cases it is contended that a little practical advice would mean that the matter would be regarded in an entirely different light, and a life saved.

SUICIDE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Bad as is the case of England, in other countries the evil is even worse. According to statistics recently published by the Swiss Government, there have been comitted suicide during the last thirty-five years :

16,640 persons in Switzerland.
323,600 " " Germany.
274,000 " " France.

German official figures put the number of suicides in Europe yearly at 70,000. Cases in the German Empire itself have risen from 10,510 in 1895 to 12,730 in 1905. In America the number is about 2,000 annually, and it is increasing.

THE WORLD'S POSTAGE-STAMPS.

The seventh edition of the "Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage-stamps of the World," just issued by Whitfield King and Co., of Ipswich, comprises all postage-stamps known to be issued to the end of 1906, and gives the market value of each. The total number of all known varieties of postage-stamps issued by all the Governments of the world up to the present time is 20,496, of which 6,153 are apportioned to the British Empire and 14,343 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 4,361, Asia 3,256, Africa 4,469, America, 4,688, the West Indies 1,637, and Oceania 1,485. These figures comprise only standard varieties of postage-stamps, and do not include postcards, letter-cards, stamped envelopes, or wrappers.

ART NOUVEAU.

"The artist of to-day who dresses like a City man or a man of the world," the *Tribune* suggests, "is paying, consciously or half-consciously, his tribute to Philistia. He recognises that there are other things in life besides art."

A soft and soulfully disordered tie,
A velvet coat that had seen better days,
Proclaimed my status in the days gone by,
Attracted unto me the vulgar gaze.
Conventionality and all its ways
Perturbed me not. My hair in ringlets fell
Designed, it seemed, to intertwine with bays,
Or garland with the graceful asphodel ?
Ah, well !
These little things must make it clear, alas !
That in the days gone by I was an ass.
Mecaenas, then, was painfully correct
In his observance of a Mode' decrees ;
I, self-sufficient, stood aloof, erect !
But now Mecaenas, covetous of ease,
Wears t——s that are baggy at the knees,
A flannel shirt—nay, more, a golfer's cap,
Gilt buttons on a waistcoat of cerise,
And tweeds less quiet than a thunder-clap
The gap
That separated him, of yore, from me
Grew dangerously narrower, you see,
Therefore it is that I, the Soul of Art,
From my high pedestal have ventured down,
I am (I blush to say) what men call "smart" ;
My hat is ironed ere I'm seen in town ;
An ill-cut coat provokes in me a frown;
I call on all the Duchesses I know ;
I'd paint e'en Venus in a Paquin gown ;
And thus, unfailing, I am "all the go."
And so,
Since those asthetic poses I forsook,
I've shown I'm not the ass I used to look.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	5	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	11
Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	19	[illegible]	91
Total plague deaths to date	124,610		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE ACTRESS WITH THREE FACES.

It was once the habit of a London illustrated magazine to give us, by some mixed process of photography which at the time excited no little wonder among amateurs, the faces of two or three persons resembling one another all mingled, together as a single production. The effect, at a glance suggested a partial eclipse of the most prominent or the most striking countenance of the combination. Say, for example, that the faces of Miss Marie Studholme, Miss Ellaline Terriss, and Miss Gertie Millar, each wreathed in a pictorial postcard smile, had been photographed one no top of the other. (I mention that smile, because it brings the faces of musical comedy actresses together in a resemblance which does not, in any marked degree, otherwise exist.) The photograph, at first sight, would appear to be a faulty reproduction of the face of Miss Gertie Millar. It would be Miss Millar's face in a fog And the combination would present her face above the others because it has the sharpest expression. But when you looked carefully into the photograph with an impartial eye—an eye capable of throwing aside the impression of the surface features—you would see each face separately defined, and mark where, in particulars they differed.

THE NEW GREEBA.

This notion of mingling the features of separate faces in one common likeness has been brought back to my mind by the new Greeba at the Adelphi Theatre. In the intensely interesting face of Miss Wynne Matthison I saw distinctly the faces of two other ladies—Miss Nina Boucicault and the late Mrs. Pearl Craigie. If the three faces could have been photographed one over the other, perhaps that of "John Oliver Hobbes" would have come out on top. Its own special strength of character would have forced it up from the hazy strata of the other features, even though, in the actual process of reproduction, the face of Miss Matthison or of Miss Boucicault might have been the outside imprint. There were moments in "The Bondman" when Miss Matthison looked wonderfully like Mrs. Craigie, and other moments when her thoughtful face very distinctly reflected the expressions of Miss Nina Boucicault's Peter Pan. Each face has its pretty, wistful and wise little fore-head, its large and hungrily intellectual eyes, its straight and somewhat long upper lip, its firm chin and nicely defined jaw, and its decidedly contradictory little nose. The faces have their "doubles" in chipped statuary. They are as distinctly classical as they are distinctly incomplete. And they can all be telescoped into one another, so to speak, without damage to their respective individuality. That is why Miss Matthison's face, recalling to me the faces of Mrs. Craigie and Miss Boucicault, also recalled the mixed photographs of the illustrated magazine.

THE NEW ADELPHI HEROINE.

Miss Wynne Matthison, in taking up the part of Greeba in the Adelphi production of Mr. Hall Caine's stirring melodrama of brotherly love and sulphur mines, follows Mrs. Patrick Campbell not only as the central female figure in "The Bondman," but also as a heroine of Adelphi romance. Before making her historic success at the St. James's in the character of Paula Tanqueray, Mrs. Campbell was for a time the leading lady at Messrs. Gatti's popular theatre. She had than done but little stage work ; but Miss Matthison is at the Adelphi with a reputation behind her as well as a future before her. She has done memorable work in memorable works, and Mr. Hall Caines evasive and indefinitely-drawn Greeba benefits considerably by her experince, becoming in her hands almost as much of a character as one of the two brothers, Jason and Michael Sunlock And the task is achieved by the young actress in the face of on ordinary difficulty. Greeba's position in "The Bondman" is very similar to that of the little girl who is told that she may be seen but not heard. In the first part of the play Greeba is little more than a pretty bit of background absorbed in and by the astonishing sensation of being able to walk up and down stairs without toppling over the banisters. In the last act of the play Mr. Hall Caine commands her to keep a silent tongue that her identity may not be disclosed to the blind Michael.

HER CHANCE.

But in the Governor's room in the Sicily palace Miss Wynne Matthison gets her chance and makes the most of it. Cheered and encouraged by the knowledge that she has come to the part where she may be heard as well as seen, Miss Matthison disengages her spirit from the author's restrictions with a rush and a flourish, and gives us an exhibition of acting which, vigorous in itself, has the added vigour springing from withdrawn suppresion. The great part of the play is, of course, that of Jason, so magnificently acted by Mr. Frank Cooper. But this scene in the Governor's room, where Jason's avowed intention to kill Greeba's husband compels her to call in the guard to arrest a man for whose debasement she is herself responsible, and for whom she entertains the deepest regard and pity, is entirely Miss Matthison's scene, and she makes of it one of the best-applauded passages of Mr. Hall Caine's powerful drama

ELEVENTH-HOUR TRIUMPHS.

It has been Miss Wynne Matthison's fate throughout her professional career to be urgently need at the eleventh-hour. It is Miss Lilias Waldegrave, I believe who is known as "the famous understudy." Miss Matthison is probably looked upon in the theatrical world as the famous eleventh-hour star. Nearly all her big parts have been taken at a few days' or a few hours' notice, in consequence of the sudden illness of the lady originally engaged. The very difficult part of Violet Oglander in Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's comedy "The Lackey's Carnival" was undertaken by Miss Matthison at a week's notice. It may be remembered that Mr. Jones's heroine permitted herself to be compromised by her husband's valet—a particularly ungentlemanly "gentleman's gentleman" ; and one realises something of the perplexities of Miss Matthison's task when one recalls that the audience, towards the end of the play, were required by the author to be interested in that impossible young woman's redemption. Miss Matthison's beautiful performance of "Everyman" was "got up" in less than a week, and she has played Rosalind at two days' notice and the Lady of Lyons at three. Finally, Miss Matthison, in consequence of the author's sister Miss Lily Hall Caine, suddenly being taken ill, undertook the part of Greeba at a time when the play was almost ready for reproduction at the Adelphi. And yet her performance is among the most finished to be seen in Mr. Caine's conspicuously well acted drama.

A NOVELTY IN MANAGERS.

Mr. W. H. C. Nation, who for some time has been "running" Terry's Theatre, is as a manager unique. Within no very great distance of three score and ten, he works at the theatre with the enthusiasm of forty, and writes lyrics with the ease of a Charles H. Taylor or a Paul Rubens. His songs in "Red Riding Hood" form one of the most agreeable features of the pantomime, and it is largely due to his own careful supervision at rehearsals that the entertainment has proved of special fitness for children. Over and above all this, Mr. Nation is a philanthropist in a very large way of business. I spoke some weeks ago of his courage in fightng on at Terry's in silent, settled obstinacy against the bad luck which attended the earlier days of his season ;and with reference to my remarks, he writes that he does not think a theatrical manager ought to close his theatre directly he finds his season is not as successful as he could have wished, and thus throw a number of hardworking people in his company out of employment

PROS AND CONS.

How glorious for stage folk if only all the other managers were of the same way of thinking—and acting ? No more talk then of the theatrical profession being a precarious one—from the player's point of view. But the general adoption of Mr. Nation's methods of management is, unfortunately, impossible. The manager of Terry's Theatre is probably the richest theatrical manager in London. Moreover, he has been running the theatre all out of his own money, and has not the welfare of a syndicate to consider. Still, for all that, he is greatly to be admired for his kindness and his pluck, and while he continues to conduct his theatre in the philanthropic fashion his letter to me suggests he is doing we must, as a tribute to his benevolence, take a fresh lease of faith in mankind, and cease, at all events for a time, in deploring "the rarity of Charistian charity under the sun." The latest news from Terry's is that the pantomime is being run on "Commonwealth" lines—that is, all concerned are receiving equal shares in the profits, And if these profits are not of very handsome proportions—like Miss Lily Harold, who is "Red Riding Hood's" "Boy"—then there is no demand in London for an uncommonly bright and agreeable pantomime for the little ones of our homes.

HAMPSTEAD ON THE STAGE.

Once more we have Hampstead Heath playing its part on the stage. "Simplicity farm, Hampstead Heath," and "A Lane on Hampstead Heath" are two of the prettiest scenes in "Nelly Neil" at the Aldwych. In the days of 'trial matinees," when the world seemed to be overflowing with rich amateurs striving to become famous as authors of domestic comedy, Hampstead Heath was so frequently seen at the theatres that residents began to suspect every longhaired stranger they met on it of being a dramatist. In Madeline Lucette Ryley's charming comedy, "Mice and Men," Hampstead was given a splendid "show." We were introduced to a representation of one of the famous—sometimes they were infamous—orgies at the old Belsize House. The hero, in the romantic person of Forbes Robertson, had his lodgings at Hampstead, and from his window he enjoyed an "excellent view" of the Health—provided, I believe, by Mr. Cleery. And the cottage he furnished, in the hope that the love in it would be represented solely by himself and the charity girl he thought he had trained to become his wife, was also perched on London's highest and most picturesque point.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
From a Calcutta Morning Paper of the 27th, I quote extracts, as follows:

OLD MEN MADE YOUNG AND STRONG.

"THE TWO WISE MEN" "Thanks to the two eminent French Savants, Professor d'Arsonval and Dr. Moutier, this tremendous force, Electricity, has now been applied to the cure of arterio-sclerosis, which in plain English, means the hardening of the arteries in old age." "The hardening of the Arteries," said Dr. Moutier "is a natural condition of things in old people, but it frequently occurs with men and women in the prime of life."

"The Electric fluid not only gives new life to the arteries" Dr. Moutier said, "but disintegrates calculi of the kidneys and other internal waste products and facilitates their elimination. The current, in fact, seems to stimulate the whole system and encourage it to shake off the accumulations of refuse In course of time, no doubt, every prudent middle-aged person will have his circulation tested and electrically rectified at regular intervals, just as he now goes to his dentist to make sure that insiduous decay is not making inroads on his best molars."

Are you having Electricity administered to your system, as a tonic, or as a preventative, or a cure for disease ? Are you suffering from the depressing effects of the climate, or from some of the prevalent chronic disorders ? Then use

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

It is the most effective weapon to fight off these ailments. Read what it has done.

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